State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1858. NO. 25.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$1 00
Do. do. 2	do.		1 25
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Do. do. 12	do. do.	do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each subsequent insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

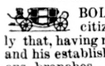
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.



BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county *of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to* merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, SOME time during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of $50 for the return of said negro to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him. WM. WRIGHT.

Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C., Sept. 25, '57—4-tf

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just [redacted] selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.

All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to.

L. F. BUNN.

Nov. 10—56-3m[illegible]

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION is now in operation. Its object is to educate young ladies for Teachers or College. Its profits will be loaned to young ladies of limited means who wish to be teachers. Twenty-five such young ladies will be admitted now, and credited with the entire amount of their tuition, until they can teach and pay it. We have a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate between 150 and 200 boarding pupils. All its rooms are well ventilated and heated with fire-places. High Point, from its immediate connection with Salem, its proximity to Normal College, its elevation and healthfulness, and from the intelligence, morality and piety of its citizens, is one of the most eligible sites for a Female School on the N. C. Railroad. The citizens have pledged themselves to furnish forthwith globes, maps, new pianos, apparatus, library, &c. The sessions correspond with those of Nornal College. None but experienced and competent teachers are, or will be, employed. Board is $6 per month, exclusive of washing and lights. Tuition in English branches $6 to $15 per session. Music on Piano and Guitar, $20 per session. Ornamental Branches at reasonable prices. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the session. Half of the expenses required in advance. Books and materials for Ornamentals obtained at High Point. For further information, address WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

High Point, Guilford county, N. C., Feb. 3, 1858 23-4t

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

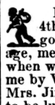
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 4th inst., a negro boy named *LOVELESS.* Said boy goes by the name of *LOVE.* he is about 18 years of age, medium height, dark complected, spare built, stoops when walking, and a little bow-legged. He was hired to me by Washington Pridgeon, guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Jintz Pridgeon, on South River, where he is supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward of *TWENTY DOLLARS* for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him again.

JAMES M. LEWIS.
Brunswick county, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1858 20-3m*

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land.—A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.

All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. LANIER.

Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857 14-3m*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf.

Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather, Varnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.

Dec. 3d, 1857 75-1w—14-3m

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m*

Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE UNION REFORM CONVENTION on THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at Union Academy, New Hanover county. All persons who reside within twenty miles of said Academy, are requested to attend; and especially all slaveholders, as there will be business of importance transacted respecting the government of the slave population.

Jan. 22d, 1858 22-3t

WANTED 1,000 AGENTS,

FOR THE BEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED, enclose stamp for return postage, and address

MAYNARD & CASWELL,
Feb 5, 1858—23-6t Lawrence, Mass.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

Joseph J. Lippitt, vs. A. C. Evans & Bro. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or the conditional judgment heretofore rendered, will be made absolete, and the property condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
Jan 29, 1858 22-6w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.

Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

General Notices.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE and HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day.—Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter, WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

Feb. 12.—24-1t.*

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L. Moore, has been newly fitted up by the subscriber for the benefit of the traveling community and the public at large. It is within a few yards of the Railroad Depot, and is also convenient for passengers going either the Fayetteville or Kenansville stage routes. Passengers will be waited on with pleasure at any hour of the night, and every attention will be paid to them that will render "mortal man happy," if happiness consists in good eating, drinking and sleeping, and, to prove this is no humbug, call and see for yourselves.

☞ *There is a good Bar in connection with the house.*

Feb. 12.—24-3m. JOHN E. SWINSON, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being ill-conveniently situated to attend to business, offers for sale or rent, his *STORE-HOUSE AND LOTS AT HARRELL'S STORE,* New Hanover county, N. C. Any person wishing to merchandize, will do well to call on the subscriber, as this is certainly not only an appropriate place for trade, but a remarkably healthy and desirable place to live at. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wardsville, Sampson county, N. C. J. H. SPEARMAN.

Feb. 2, 1858 44t-7t

SMALL POX DEAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty years old, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Clinton, N. C.

Feb. 5, 1858—23-3m* J. A. McARTHUR.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHRS. BENNET FLANNER and R. W. BROWN, from New York:

25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;
20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;
50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;
10 do English do.
10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;
4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.

Jan. 15. GEO. H. KELLEY.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.

January 8th. 1858 19-tf

SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE.

THE SUBCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A SECOND Hand Billiard Table. Apply to SHARPSTEEN & CORNEHLSEN.

Jan. 15th, 1858. 20-1m

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6½, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. JNO. D. LOVE. 36-tf

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.

Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

General Quitman.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following interesting sketch of this distinguished man:

"Gen. John A. Quitman is one of the most remarkable men in Congress. The son of a Lutheran clergyman, born in the State of New York, he, at an early age, wandered to the South, which has ever since been his home. Possessed of great bodily vigor, an active mind and a daring spirit, he was early in the field as a soldier of fortune, and raised a regiment for the Texas revolutionary struggle. He is now an old man. His hair, beard and mustaches are almost entirely white, but his eye is yet lustrous and clear, his arm muscular, and his spirit as high-strung as in the days of his prime. His has been an eventful career. In Mexico he was greatly distinguished for his kill as a general, his dauntless bravery and his kindness at heart. No general was more beloved by his soldiers. To Gen. Quitman more than any other man belongs the credit of the capture of the City of Mexico and the salvation of the American army.

At the battle of Chepultepec Gen. Scott invested him with discretionary power to move upon the city or not, as he saw fit, after the hill of Chepultepec was won.—No sooner was the American flag hoisted over the ramparts, than the command, "Quitman's Division to the City" was passed along the line, and, after receiving new supplies of ammunition, the tired, blood-stained and shattered troops moved cheerfully upon the Garatico Belen. It was this prompt movement which decided the Mexican War. Let the honor rest where it is due. For one, I am happy to add my testimony to the fact. On the causeway the column was foremost, and then the decisive charge took place. There was the gallant Shields wounded; there Major Loring, of the Rifles, fell. It was a desperate hour. No drums nor bugles cheered on that band of heroes as they swept to the storming charge. No banners waved, but the Saxon cheer rose above the roar of battle, the proud slogan of victory. There in the front rank, was the gallant, gray haired old chief, on foot, in a greatly exposed situation, coolly smoking his segar, and waving a rifle to which his white handkerchief was attached. Like the white plume of Prince Henry at the battle of Navarre, it was seen in the thickest of the fight. Gen. Quitman was one of the first men who leaped the ditch, and turning to General Smith asked him the time of day.

It was twenty minutes past one o'clock. "Let whoever survives this day remember that," said the General, and at the same instant he announced that they were the first Americans who had passed the ramparts. I have not the space to dwell longer upon the incidents of that memorable occasion—how Gen. Quitman led his column into the Grand Plaza, and formed it in front of the Palace; and there was the American flag saluted by the little band of bloody and powder-begrimmed soldiers who thus formed the advance corps of the army.

Gen. Quitman has seen much civil and political service. An able lawyer, he has a fine reputation at the bar throughout Mississippi and Louisiana. He has served in Legislatures, in State Senates, in Constitutional Conventions, and for four years was Governor of Mississippi. He is a man of large fortune, liberal, and respected by all who have business relations with him. He is a good speaker, but lacks the power of voice necessary to a popular orator.

It appears from the official statement received at the Post Office Department that the sum for pre-paid postage on letters sent from the New York Post Office for the quarter ending December last, is $10,000 less than the receipts for the preceding quarter. The sum for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold, also shows a decrease of $16,000.

Lola Montez in Court.—Monsieur Jobson Again.—Lola gives her History.—A Rich Scene.

It seems that Mr. D. Wyems Jobson is again in the law, and an account of his, as attorney, in a case against one Norman B. Griffin, assigned to Mr. W. H. Harvey. Madame Lola Montez, who, it seems, knows Jobson, was called as a witness. The case is before a referree, and yesterday a very exciting scene took place. According to Lola's statement, Jobson is anything but a clever fellow. She say she wanted to write her memoirs upon a certain occasion in London. Lola was greatly amused to hear Mr. Jobsen called "Doctor." The following sketch of herself Lola gave in her cross examination:

Cross-Examned.—My name is Lola Montez; my family name was Maria Rosanna Gilbert. Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the beautiful town of Limerick. Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirity-three. Q.—When were you born? A.—Count; I cannot tell; I wasn't present when I was born; I have had two husbands, and Iam on the point of having a third; my first husband was Captain James. Q.—Were you married to Captain James? A.—The ring was put on my finger by a clergyman, but my spirit was never united to him. Q.—What other husband have you had? A.—Now wait a moment; I'd never have you, be sure; I was married to James near Dublin; I was a child of fifteen; he ran away with me; that was my first marriage; he ran away with another lady about a year after I was married; I was living in Mugeer, India, then; I lived there about seven years; from there I came to England, I think, in 1842; I was married about the year 1840; I don't know how long I remained in London after I returned, a few months; I was on the stage, and practising under the instruction of a Spaniard named Espa; I was lodging with an old Scotchman and his wife; my father was Adjutant-General of the Bengal army.

Q—Were you living with any man at that time?—A—I never lived with any man since my husband left me; my husband charged me with an intrigue with a man named Captain Lenox, on shipboard, but it was a false accusation made by him, because he was then living with Mrs. Captain Lomar, of the 21st Regiment; I went to London, to Spain, and all over that country. I remained in Spain a few months, learning to dance; I was traveling perfectly alone, as I travel now; there was a charming little girl named Dolores in Spain, whose husband had deserted her. Q—For you? No; I never did any of that sort of thing. Q—How many intrigues have you had? A—How many have you? Well come listen—None; I resided at the Court of Bavaria two years. Q—Who did you known there? A—Everybody but yourself; I knew all about several millions persons: I knew the King of Bavaria. Mr. Whittelsbackher, he was called—that was his family name.

Q.—Were you the mistress of the King? A.—(Rising) What! (emphatically) *No*, Sir. You are a villain, Sir; I'll take my oath on that book, (the Bible,) which I read every night, I had no intrigues with the old man; I knew the King, and moulded the mind of the King to the love of Freedom; he took me before the whole Court with his wife, and presented me as his best friend; I was on the stage in Bavaria; it is easier to be a man's mistress than a dancer; I was in Bavaria in 1847 and 1848; in 1849, the Revolution occurred, and liberty and I fled; the King and Queen supported me while I was there; I was engaged in political business; you might call me prime-minister if you please, or, as the King said, I was the king; there was a man of straw there as prime minister; true, but he was only a man of straw; the memoirs that have been written about me are lies; that man is trying to get my memoirs I suppose; (Mr. Jobson was writing;) I was living in Piccadilly, London, in 1849, when I saw Jobson; I had come from Switzerland about two months before; I was in India when very young; I was about three months old when I sailed for India the first time.

Q.—Did you call on Mr. Jobson first, before he called on you? A.—(starting up)—No, no; (laughing aloud) oh, that is too funny! I was called Countess of Landsfoldt and not Mrs. James. Q.—Didn't Mr. Jobson subscribe a guinea to prevent you from being taken to the watch house? A.—He hadn't a guinea. Q.—Did not he give you a guinea to keep you from taking to the streets for a livelihood?

Witness—(indignantly rising)—Am I to be insulted? Gentlemen, will you not protect me?

The referee quieted her.

Referee.—Mr. Schermerhorn should not have asked the question.

Witness.—Schermerhorn? Is that his name? Oh, ho! I shall have some questions to ask him. (She wrote down the name of plaintiff's counsel.)

At this point, a little before 6 o'clock, the reference was adjourned.

Carrying the War into Africa.

One of the most surprising episodes that we remember in the issues pertaining to slavery, has lately been exhibited in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. In that seething cauldron of Black Republicanism, nigger philanthropy, Abolition howlers, and all other elements tending towards national disorder, Mr. Caleb Cushing, who, by some happy accident, was elected to a seat in that unwholesome body, pitched a live shell into the camp, upon a motion giving the petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring leave to withdraw.—Mr. Cushing, in fact, has absolutely begun the same plan of attack in Massachusetts that the men of that State have so sedulously carried out in the capital of the country for the past five and twenty years. No one may safely predict what this renewal of agitation within the enemy's lines—upon their most cherished though fragile principles—may yet achieve; but we believe it by no means improbable that before another quarter of a century goes by, there may be an overwhelming majority in the State of Massachusetts in support of slavery, as an institution and a much larger capital than they have at present invested, in the importation of the colored laborers themselves.

To return, however, to the opening of Mr. Cushing's campaign. He indulged a crowded Legislature, on Tuesday last, with a clear, sharp, stinging piece of logic, which must have been in the highest degree distasteful to his hearers. He told them, that they shrunk, like whipped spaniels, under the lash of Lloyd Garrison, who drove over them in the care of the Anti-Slavery Society; that the Legislature had been intimidated and bullied into voting the Hall for negro agitation, though the Society had merely played the game of compulsion, and refused to accept the Hall when it was voted. In a word, Mr. Cushing told his hearers that it was a question whether the members of that body were freeman, acting without restraint, or whether they were cowering under the menaces of a Society which openly advocated disunion in its worst and most reprehensable aspect.

We may imagine what must have been the effect produced by these home thrusts of our late able Attorney General. There he stood, alone in that arena of niggerdom, goring his enraged audience from tail to brisket; and not a man of them all could find words to reply to him. "The behavior of the House," however, as we learn by the Daily Advertiser, "was admirable. When he closed, although at least a dozen members, doubtless, burned to reply to him, with a rare but a most commendable forbearance, no member of the majority accepted his invitation to wander away from the legitimate business of the day."

This we can readily understand; but we go further, and believe that the majority will yet burn in a much hotter place before any one of them can shake the position taken by the new member from Newburyport.

Of course Mr. Cushing's proposition was voted down. He need not despair, however, of eventually bringing the Massachusetts Legislature to its senses. In the meanwhile, should time hang heavy on his hands, we would suggest to him to bring forward another resolution to inquire how much money Gov. Banks borrowed of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., to build the "litte back building at Waltham."—*Wash. States.*

FIGHTS IN KANSAS.—We hear of many fights, and many more that are threatened in Kansas. The Burlington Sentinel gives the following result of the last great fight there:

Killed,	00
Frightened, Jim Lane,	1
Wounded, contusion of the nose,	2
Missing,	00
Excited,	5,718
Land speculators, disturbed,	8,000
Office-seekers frustrated,	8,000
"Sold" all over the country,	1,000,000
Total of all grades,	1,005,721

From the South Carolinian.

Dan Dooly at the Concert.

I heard that cotton had riz, so I tuck a load to Columby, and when I had got thar I heerd a powerful fuss about "Thalberg's concert," they called it. I had no idee what "Thalberg's concert" war, and bein mighty anxshus to know what it looked like, I left Cotton Town and started down street to hunt it up. I come to one of the all-firdest biggest houses ever I did see, where a hull crowd was standin round. I kinder tuck one of 'em aside, and says I "Mister, can you tell me whar to find Thalberg's concert?" "Here, rite here," says he; "jest walk up stars, and you'll find the elefant in the room to the left." "Elefant!" says I. "So it's whar they show wild beest, is it, arter all? I wonder what in the name of thunder they'll call it next? First time I ever heerd an elefant called a concert!"

As the people war scrougen me powerful, I thought I'd better start up, but I felt awful skitish of them steps; for, if you'll bleive me, they war jest as full of holes as they could stick. They looked like what the candydates over our way would call, "the used-up shield of bleedin' Cansus." But I war mity keerful, and stept close to the edge whar it was stoutest. I expected the cussed thing would brake down more'n a hundred times, but it war standin' when I left. When I got to the door, a mity perlite man axed me for my ticket. "Ticket?" ses I. "Why, Mister, it ain't a 'lexion, is it?—cause if it is, I ain't qualerfide to vote—I don't live in this district." He didn't pay no 'tention to what I sed, but ansered rite short, "Well, hand over your dollar and go in." "Good grashus!" says I; "pay a hull dollar to to go in thar! You are jokin', ain't you? Why, I seed an elefant wunce, and didn't giv but sebenpense, neethur." I seed he was arter cheetin' me, and the way I exposed him riled him, I can tell you. He looked as mad as a muzzled mule in a corn patch, an' told me to stan' back an' let the ladies pass. I give way to the ladies, (I always does,) an' when wun what he couldn't see round got between us, I jest went in free gratis fur nothin'. I reckon when that lady got outen the door he was s

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858 Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn that about midnight of Tuesday last, the Steamer Magnolia of the Lutterloh line, which left this place on the afternoon of the same day, stopped at Whitehall landing, Bladen county, some forty-nine miles from Wilmington, to put a passenger ashore. While at the landing, her boiler exploded, making a complete wreck of the boat, and killing and wounding a number of persons. The following are all the particulars of the loss of life that we have been able to learn.

White Persons Killed.—Capt. Stedman, commander of the boat; Dr. Fellows, a young gentleman from Philadelphia, said to have been raised in Sampson; Mr. Tyson; a female from Wilmington, and boy about eight years old,—neither names known.

Colored Persons Killed.—Simon, the cook; Charles, the Pilot, and two or three others,—names unknown. A colored man named Carver, or Carter, was mortally wounded, and another colored man badly hurt, although he may possibly recover.

Mr. T. S. Lutterloh of Fayetteville, was pretty severely injured in the shoulder, but his situation is not supposed to be dangerous. It is proper to remark that the body of Captain Stedman has not been found, but no doubts are entertained of his death. It is believed that some fifteen persons were killed, but our accounts are very meagre. Rev. A. P. Repiton, of Wilmington, was on board and made a narrow escape. There were some thirty passengers aboard. The boat was valued at $10,000. No insurance.

P. S.—We learn that a man named George Payman, or Pearman, from Wilmington, was aboard, accompanying a corpse, which he was carrying up to Fayetteville for interment. The coffin and what it contained were blown to pieces, and the man has not been heard of, so that there is too much reason to fear that he also has been killed.

The Kansas Committee.—The Bribery Affair.

The Select Committee of fifteen, under Mr. Harris' resolution, had its first meeting on Monday night, and decided by a vote of 8 to 7, that it is not necessary to send to Kansas for persons or papers; but ordered all documentary matter in the City to be procured and laid before the Committee at another meeting, which was to have been held, and, we suppose, *was* held on Wednesday night. This will probably be the last meeting of the Committee. The majority will report this week and get the matter off their hands. The opinion seems to gain ground that the bill for the admission of Kansas will pass just as soon as it can be brought to a vote.—General Calhoun keeps dark in reference to the result of the election for State officers, held in Kansas on the 4th ult. He seems determined that Kansas shall come in on its own merits, without any reference to its politics.—We presume Kansas and Minnesota will be tacked together in the Senate, and go through the House together.

This seems to be the session of investigating committees—committees on corruptions, frauds and briberies. A man named Walcott was committed to jail on Monday, by order of the House, for refusing to answer a question put to him, in connection with the Lawrence, Stone & Co. alleged bribery case. It will be remembered that it has been charged that this firm spent $87,000, to procure the passage of the Tariff of 1857, and that such money was employed to purchase the press and members of Congress. Walcott is summoned to testify, as he is said to have been the agent through whose hands the money passed. There appears to be no doubt that Walcott did get this money, or a large part of it, but refuses to state how it was employed or was to have been employed. It is reported that $57,000 came into Walcott's hands, to be used in operating upon members, and that Walcott represented to his employers that it had been so used, he and the notorious Matteson, of New York, who was convicted of corruption during the last session of Congress, having, however, pocketed the money themselves, thus defrauding their employers and falsely impeaching the character of members.

It is a pretty affair as it stands.

GUBERNATORIAL.—Our cotemporaries generally are having something to say upon the question of who shall be the nominee of the Democratic Convention, to meet at Charlotte on the 14th of April. Hon. John W. Ellis and W. W. Holden, Esq., appear, so far, to be the Candidates for the nomination, that is to say in the State generally outside of the mountain district, which seems to go unanimously for W. W. Avery, Esq. Chatham, Wake and Surry, have recommended Mr. Holden, the counties composing Craig's district go for Judge Ellis, as also Davidson and Davie, we presume. We give to-day the report of the proceedings of a meeting held in Wayne.

We have no preferences to express until after the meeting of the Charlotte Convention, when we shall go in strong for the nominee, taking for granted that no one but a sound Democrat and a good and true man will receive the nomination. We know that those of our cotemporaries who *have* expressed personal preferences, consider them wholly subordinate to that which attaches to the choice of the party. Push on the column, and let the Democracy come up in its strength. All that we have now to do, is to defend the principles and maintain the organization of our party—*that* done, our nominees can take care of themselves.

The Rat Controversy.

The *Commercial* insists that the rat that has been committing depredations about the *Herald* office must have come from the *Journal* establishment, because the said rat is represented to be a wise and knowledgeable rat. The reasoning of the *Commercial* is certainly plausible.

Now, we feel like doing the clever thing, and we therefore say to our Market street neighbors, that if they, or either of them, catch any of our rats wandering about, they have our full permission, consent and authority to kill them, and, if at all disposed to indulge in luxuries, to eat them, roasted, stewed, fried, hashed, with or without onions, as the case may be. Can the spirit of concession go farther?

THE "ODOR" OF ROYALTY.—It seems that a colored woman or girl named Sarah Bonnetta has been boarding at Chatham, England. Sarah is some relative to some African potentate, and so Queen Victoria invited her to the wedding of the Princess Royal, and sent her dresses suited to the occasion.

☞ The Delaware River above Philadelphia is frozen over, and the up-river boats are laid up for the present.

Mr. McRae at Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville *Carolinian* publishes a very able and effective review of Mr. McRae's speech, delivered at Fayetteville on Tuesday of last week. From this review we learn that Mr. McRae's address at Fayetteville was essentially the same as that delivered in Wilmington. With a trifling exception it was precisely the same. This exception consisted in some references to his friends at Wilmington and Goldsboro'. He stated that "the Wilmington *Journal* had not fairly represented him; that the *Journal*, finding it could not answer his arguments, had built up a man of straw to strike at instead of himself, and what that paper had said did not meet his position at all." Now, it is easier to charge misrepresentation than to prove it, and it is still easier to say that arguments advanced have not been met, but the arguments are things already before the world, and must speak for themselves. We certainly shall make no effort to bolster up the character of our own productions, but we *will* say, that in our notice of Mr. McRae's speech, we were and still are unconscious of having misrepresented him or his positions;—we *know* that we did not do so intentionally. We pretended only to review that portion of his address devoted to land distribution, because that was the only portion we heard fully for ourselves, and, in our whole remarks devoted to that subject, we endeavored, as far as possible, to confine ourselves to the question, and lose sight of the individuality of the speaker.—If candor compels us to say that Mr. McRae's course has been an erratic and disorganizing one, we do so freely, although we do it with regret, for we would be pleased and more than pleased to hail that gentleman as a co-worker in the common cause. We would be glad to hear his eloquent voice raised to promote harmony in our ranks, and not as it now is, to fan the fires of discord. So far at least as *we* are concerned, or as the Fayetteville *Carolinian* is concerned, we fell assured that there is no sentiment of hostility to the individual, mingled with the opposition which our convictions of duty to the Democratic party and its principles compel us to make to his errors of political principles; nor, in condemning the disorganizing course of the politician, do we seek in any way to hunt down or injure the man. The position which Mr. McRae finds himself is of his own choosing, not ours.

We take from the *Carolinian* some further extracts from high authorities bearing upon this distribution controversy, and commend them to our readers:

On looking over the Debates in Congress we find at its extra session in 1841, when the Distribution and Pre-emption Bill came up Mr. Calhoun made use of the following language:

"That we would much rather give the whole of the lands to the States in which they lay, than to distribute them as proposed by this bill. The bill was a most unconstitutional measure. The proceeds of the lands belonged to the Treasury, and if they were not appropriated to this purpose, then the new States had the best right to them. They belonged to the whole Union, and on this condition the new States entered the compact; if this were violated, the land reverted back to its original condition, and became the property of the States in which it lies. Viewed in any light both constitutional and otherwise, this was, to him, the most odious measure that could be presented.

If it were presented as an alternative, to give the new States or distribute the proceeds among the States, he would yield up every acre to the new States, and think he did right. Better, infinitely better, to leave them to the new States than use them for the purposes of corruption. He regarded the bill as such a violation of the compact, that, if he were a citizen of the new States, he would not suffer a single acre to be sold. It was only by such language (alluding to the remarks of Mr. McRoberts,) that the Government could be arrested in its disposition to plunder. Looking to the bill in all its aspects, it was of all others the most abhorrent to his feelings." [See Congressional Globe.—Page 332.]

We find that Wm. R. King, at the same Session, took sides and voted with Mr. Calhoun on that question. We will also inform our readers what the views of Silas Wright were respecting the constitutionality and the policy of distribution. By turning to pages 381 and 382 of the Globe for the Extra Session of 1841, they will find that distinguished Statesman and unflinching democrat, using the following language on the distribution bill.

"I refer, first, to the rule of distribution. The bill came here from the House of Representatives with a correct constitutional rule, if indeed, there can be any constitutional rule, for giving money from the Federal Treasury to the States, which I not only do not admit, but positively deny. Yet, admitting for the sake of the argument, and I do even that unwillingly, that a distribution can be constitutionally made, is there, can there be, a doubt that the rule of distribution must be that of taxation to be constitutional?" * * *

"Let the cloud of national difficulties thicken and blacken, until the bosom of every man in the nation shall feel that our honor and our safety demand resistance to aggressions, and where is the Congress to be found which will declare war, when the State Legislatures are crying out to us, save our distributive share of the national revenue? Where is the Senator to come from which will withstand such a call coming from such a quarter, and address to those who hold their places by legislative election? It cannot, it will not be; and neither such a Senate nor such a Congress will be found until this unnatural policy is entirely abandoned.

It is plain that he not only denied the Constitutionality, but also in strong languge condemns the policy.

☞ Whole pages of our Northern exchanges are filled with accounts copied from the London Times, setting forth the sayings and doings on the occasion of the marriage of the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria with the future heir of the Prussian Crown. Upon the whole it seems to have been a right showey wedding, and the unction with which our respected relative, John Bull dwells upon the incidents and details of an affair for which he has to pay roundly, shows that, although he don't care to give his King or Queen much real power, he is willing to pay pretty liberally for nothing but show. John thinks that anything to be good must be expensive, and certainly his little Queen with her eleven children, is a sufficiently costly piece of state furniture.

But our eyes and thoughts turn rather to two of the "uncrowned kings" of our own Western world. Quietly and without flourish of trumpets, Millard Fillmore, a man who had held a power nobler and more substantial than that of any European monarch, took to himself a bride last week in Albany, New York. Franklin Pierce, lately President of the United States, but now a sovereign in his own right, arrives at Madeira with his sick wife, and they are announced, as they wished to be announced, simply as Mr. and Mrs. Pierce. We need not dwell upon the contrast between the proud humility of these men, whose own talents and energy have made them what they are, and the noisy ceremonial incident to this wedding of striplings who had never done anything and never would do anything to remove them from the ranks of the useless and expensive drones of the human hive.

WANT A KING.—Some of the Canadian papers are agitating the idea of erecting Canada into an independent Kingdom, under a prince of England, who would found a new line of Canadian Monarchs. They say they will show their loyalty to Queen Victoria by separating Canada from her Crown, and bestowing it upon one of her eleven "young 'uns." Perhaps so. Don't think it will take.

☞ Mr. Fillmore got married, on Wednesday of last week, to Mrs. McIntosh, of Albany, New York. We are glad of it. The papers have been marrying Mr. Fillmore to any number of ladies for the last year. They have been making a bigamist, a brigamist, a polygamist of him. They have given him a Canadian Catholic lady, a Buffalo female, a Southern heiress, and we forget how many more. From all this we are forced to the conclusion that the handsome elderly gentleman has been quite "a courting character."

☞ Mr. McRae spoke in Raleigh on Monday. The speech seems to have been the same with that delivered here.

☞ Our papers are apt to make sport over the mistakes of foreign journalists, or other writers, when referring to localities or institutions in the United States. It is natural that these mistakes should be made, and natural also that sport should be made over them. But, perhaps, our self-complacency would be somewhat lessened if we were to look at the beam in our own eyes before commenting too severely upon the mote in our neighbors' eyes. We see every day as ridiculous mistakes in our exchanges, with reference to European localities, towns, countries, political divisions and institutions, as any which can be found in French or English papers in regard to similar matters and things in the United States. Mr. Preston, of Virginia, visited Europe to endeavor to get a line of steamers to Norfolk. He returned, and the result of his mission was said to be an arrangement for a line between the ports of Norfolk, Va., and Orleans, France. At first, the thing went without examination. Few took the trouble to know whether Orleans was even a port. We have a New Orleans which is, and it appeared to be taken for granted that the city after which it was named must also be a port.

But, after a while, somebody happened to look at the map, and found that Orleans was an inland town, some fifty-eight miles south-west from Paris, with which it is connected by a railroad. That the Loire there is perhaps navigable for canal boats, or something of the kind, and then not reliable. That Nantes, some two hundred miles down the river, can only be approached by vessel of 200 tons and under, and that the port for large vessels is to be at St. Nazaire, close to the mouth of the Loire, and about thirty miles west of Nantes, with which it is, or is to be, connected by a railroad.—Extensive works are going on at St. Nazaire, which, when finished, will render it one of the safest and most commodious ports in Europe.

Nantes, of over a hundred thousand inhabitants is the first city to be traded with on the Loire, and the most important. It is connected by railroad with Paris from which it is distant 269 miles, and with Brest, the great naval depot, by a canal, of no practical advantage save in time of war, when things can't be sent outside. The Loire having an inland navigation of some four or five hundred miles, and connected by canal with the basins of the Rhone, the Seine and the Rhine, affords an avenue for distributing produce through the heart of France.—Points on the Loire are also connected with the leading centres of trade and manufactures by means of railroads.

So the only thing that Orleans, which, after all, is, compared with Nantes, a small place, can have to do with the enterprise, must be, that the railroad, one prong of which reaches Nantes, was first built from Paris to Orleans, thence extending a branch to Tours, and thence to Nantes; and it is probable that the name of the first section of the line from Paris to Nantes may attach to the whole, and give its designation to the company who wish to have these Steamers run in connection with their work. Of course, no one dreams that produce or passengers intended for Paris would go by way of St. Nazaire, which is not much less than three hundred miles from the Capital, while Havre, at the mouth of the Seine is only 108.

Nantes, Tours and Orleans are the cities immediately on the Loire. "Right Nantes" used to be a favourite designation for pure Brandy. Orleans is celebrated in connection with the redoubted "Maid" thereof, and Tours is quite a manufacturing place, though it has never recovered the prosperity which it enjoyed prior to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by which Edict Henry the Fourth granted toleration to the Protestants, who comprised the greater portion of the skilled workmen of France. When Louis the Fourteenth revoked this grant of toleration, these men carried their arts and industry to England, and the effects of the movement are felt to the present day.

BACKED OUT.—We notice a card from W. P. Leak, Esq., in the Fayetteville *Observer*, of the 15th inst.—Once again Mr. Leak backs out from the position of a gubernatorial candidate. He may, indeed, be said to have leaked out—naturally retired—passed away for want of encouragement. Chill neglect

—Repressed his noble rage,
And froze the genial current of his soul.

But, in fact, the letter is so peculiar in its way—so charmingly candid, we might say, that, since commencing these remarks, we have concluded to publish it entire—for no mere synopsis could do justice to the great original. The bewitching honesty with which he states that he relied upon getting the entire support of the opposition press—his disappointment at finding that some portions of that party will support no man calling himself a Democrat—while others think that another candidate can make greater "inroads" upon his own party—all this is so delightful, so beautifully expressed, that we cannot withhold it from our readers, while we commend it to that other and stronger candidate, who is preferred by the opposition, and is relied upon to make "inroads" upon the ranks of the Democracy. Of course, no one doubts that Mr. Leak refers to Mr. McRae. Mr. Leak is an ill-used man. In fact, they are all ill-used men.

The Canvass for Governor.—Withdrawal of Mr. Leak.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

ROCKINGHAM, Feb'y 5, 1858.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*Gentlemen*:—You are authorized to state, that I am no longer a candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and in making this announcement, I owe it to the many Distribution Democrats who have been instrumental in bringing me forward, as well as to my own consistency of character, to set forth the reasons that have induced this determination.

When I yielded to the request of political friends (for with none other did I ever confer) I was well assured, that unless I could unite upon myself the warm and hearty support of the *entire* opposition press, that a canvass by a Distribution Democrat would be worse than useless.

Viewing the principle for which I was about to embark as rising infinitely superior to *party*, and having gathered from some of the opposition press that neither the Whig nor the American parties contemplated bringing out a candidate, I thought the probability a reasonable one, that as between myself and a Democrat holding opposite sentiments upon the land question, I could bring to my support not only those of my own party who favored Distribution, but likewise those of every other party.

This brought me forward, and it would be both untrue and a silly affectation to deny it.

It seems, however, that as to a part of what I thought a reasonable inference, that I have been disappointed, and this disappointment has caused my withdrawal from the canvass.

I have been induced to come to this conclusion from the manifestations of the opposition press, for I have noticed that while there exists no settled determination, as yet, as to the propriety of presenting a candidate of their own, that there has been already a *determination expressed not to support a Democrat under any circumstances.*

Highly respectable and influential editors, who from their location it is presumed will exercise a powerful influence with their own party in the coming election, (I allude to the "Patriot and Flag,") have already used the following language in regard to supporting any other of than one their own party:—"So far as we are concerned, we can never consent to see the great American Whig party—strong in numbers, strong in intellect, strong in the correctness of its principles and the justice of its cause, consent to enter into a fight headed by a Democrat."

Sentiments so decisive, and emanating from such a highly respectable source, we look upon as plainly foreshadowing the future course of that press, without whose warm co-operation, as well as that of all others, a continuance in the field on our part, would be an act both of folly as well as of rashness.

In addition to this, it seems that there exists an increasing desire on the part of many of the opposition, headed by the paper alluded to, to bring forward their own candidate, and should *even this* take place, a continuance in the field on my part, would not only be useless, but it would result in weakening the cause I have so long advocated.

It is true that I have likewise noticed, that some other opposition presses have expressed a preference for another candidate, as being stronger and more likely to make inroads upon his own party than myself,—as to the probability of this, I can of course have nothing to say.

In conclusion, I trust that my political friends, as well as those of the opposite party who have already come forward to my support, will take into consideration the difficulties that now encompass my path, and that they will look over the seeming fickleness of character hereby exhibited, which has been superinduced, and rendered almost inevitable, by circumstances over which I have had no control.

My error has been in *assuming* a state of facts—or rather of feeling—to exist, that did not exist, and upon that assumption to become a candidate; for no one can deny that I had a well-founded reason (from the signs of the times) to believe in the first place that there would be no opposition candidate, and if so, a justifiable reason for supposing, that as between myself and a Democrat holding different sentiments, that the *entire* opposition press would throw the whole weight of their influence in my behalf.

In this I have been mistaken, for the paper quoted has already expressed a *determination* to support no Democrat.

In withdrawing, allow me to say, that the masses, the bone and and sinew of the Democracy, are becoming more and more alive to the importance of the land question; as far as I have had the means of ascertaining their real sentiments (which has not been inconsiderable) now stand ready to support *any* respectable and well qualified gentleman in favor of Distribution that may be brought forward, regardless of his hitherto political associations,—and in this sentiment I most cordially concur, for I trust that with me it always will be country before party.

The opposition press will oblige me by publishing this letter.

Respectfully and truly yours,
W. F. LEAK.

MURDER.—A negro man named "Ned," belonging to Wm. Tiddy, of Charlotte, was killed on the 6th inst., near Davidson College, by a negro named "Jim," an outlaw, who has since been arrested, and is now confined in the jail of Mecklenburg county.

SNOW AND SLEET.—On Friday last it snowed at Charlotte, and then it sleeted, until the ground was covered with a coating or crust of ice some four to five inches thick. The load on the trees bent all nearly to the ground, and limb after limb broke off, ruining many of them, and seriously damaging the prospects for the next summer's shade.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara—Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, February 14.—The steamer Niagara has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The Baltic reached Liverpool on the 28th.

The news by this arrival is not of much importance.

Advices a week later from India had been received.—Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore, and will shortly go westward with a powerful force. General Outram had attacked the enemy at Alumbagh, and defeated them with the capture of four guns. The Punjaub and Central India were quiet.

There is nothing later from China. The correspondence of the English papers says that the American Commissioner sought an interview with Yel, but had met with a sarcastic rebuff. Lord Elgin's demand had likewise been rejected in the same strain, and a speedy attack on Canton was accordingly anticipated.

The Leviathan was expected to be afloat on the day the steamer sailed.

The English money market continued easy and a further decline in the bank rates was expected.

An imperial decree divides the French army into five great divisions, to be under Marshall Castellanie, Broquet, Pellessier, Canrobert and Valliant.

The addresses from the army to the Emperor are growing very offensive towards England. Many of the addresses ask for leave to pursue and exterminate the conspirators in their haunts.

Lablanche is dead.

A conspiracy against the King of Naples has been discovered.

Further by the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—Liverpool letters per the Niagara state that the cotton market was firm and buoyant at full a farthing advance since the sailing of the Arabia, but unchanged since the Indian. Speculators and spinners were purchasing freely; fair Orleans 7¼; middling 7. Stock of American reduced below 200,000 pounds. Manchester letters report more inquiry for goods and yarns, in part for India, but the advance obtained was considerably below the enhanced value of the raw material. Havre letters announce more activity in cotton and trade generally, with a slight improvement in nearly all staple articles.

London letters report that money was offering in the discount market at two and a half to three per cent, but general stagnation in financial matters was everywhere prevalent. The reduction by the bank to four per cent had no special effect on the funds, as the movement had been anticipated, nor had it led to any very perceptible increase in the demand for accommodation. The total stock of bullion in the bank exceeded fifteen millions sterling. Consols improved a ¼ per cent. from the lowest rates of Tuesday, closing at 95¼. American stocks firm; some descriptions have advanced.

Further by the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Feb. 15.—The following additional intelligence was received by the Niagara—Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The Directors of the East India Company protest against the Queen's Government assuming political control of India.

Parliament had been summoned to meet on the 4th of February.

Mr. Reed, the American Commissioner to China, asked an interview of Yeh, who replied he would meet him outside of the city of Canton, but that no barbarians must enter it.

The Rothschilds have reported a negotiation for a loan for the Pope.

Naples was afflicted with divers conspiracies.

There was a prospect of Great Britain purchasing the island of Perim, commanding the Red Sea, without the mediation of the Powers.

Alabama five per cent. bonds had sold at 78.

Late from Cuba, California, and South America.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The steamer Empire City arrived here last night, bringing Havana dates to the 9th, and intelligence from San Francisco to the 20th of January.

California news is unimportant; the markets are dull. Oregon intelligence states that the Snake Indians had an intent to join the Mormons.

South American advices bring an account of the arrest of Mr. Lomer, on a charge of conspiring to bring arms to the Americans.

(?) The correspondence between ex-President Echinique, Mr. Lomer, Commodore Vanderbilt, and Col. Fitzgerald, of North Carolina, has been published. It is thought that Lomer would be shot.

In Peru there was no change in the relations between the government and Vivanco. The legislature of Montevideo had been dispersed by the military. A war between Brazil and Paraguay was imminent.

It was reported that Mr. Dana, the American minister to Bolivia, had already or was about to resign.

The United States steam-frigate Wabash was at Havana when the Empire City left that port, Commodore Paulding had received a handsome entertainment from the Havana authorities. The United States sloop Jamestown was at Aspinwall. The Susquehanna goes to Old Providence with Mr. Fox, consul to Aspinwall, to inquire into the alleged outrages on American commerce there.

Gen. Lamar is on the way to Managua.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana on the 10th, has arrived. The U. S. frigate Wabash, Com. Paulding, sailed on the 9th for New York.

Sugars were in good demand. Molasses dull and declining. Freights and exchanges dull and declining.

Death of Col. Wade Hamilton.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 12.—Col. Wade Hamilton, of this State, one of the most popular citizens of the South, died suddenly on the 10th inst., at his plantation in Mississippi. He was a gentleman of eminent wealth and great influence.

Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Feb. 13.—The steamer Isabel, from Havana, arrived early this morning. The news generally is unimportant. Sugar was in good demand, but molasses was drooping. The steam frigate Wabash sailed for New York on the 9th instant.

A Scotch lady entered a store and inquired for a table cloth of a *dambroad* pattern. "We have some pretty broad," was the reply of the astonished salesman, "but none quite so broad as that." The lady explained that "dambroad" was the Scotch term for a checkered pattern.

"The Anti-Lecompton Democrats."

The republicans are very jubilant at the success of Mr. Harris's amendment, and very loud in their applause of the democrats who voted in favor of that amendment. Already they claim these as "seceders" or converts to republicanism. Mr. J. R. Haskin, the only democratic member of the New York delegation who voted in favor of Mr. Harris's resolution, is the object of especial laudation, and the so-called "victory" is attributed altogether to his vote. We have good reason to believe that Mr. Haskin is not entitled to this unenviable distinction, and that the republicans are mistaken when they fancy that he has deserted his political associates, or meditates falling into the republican ranks. We differ from Mr. Haskin as to the expediency of the course he has taken, and believe that no good or useful purpose can be accomplished by the inquiry into Kansas matters which will at all compensate for the evils which are sure to result from it. But we do not on that account doubt the goodness of his motives, nor believe that he has the remotest idea of abandoning the party whose opinions he has always professed, and by whose suffrages he was elected. On the contrary, we are assured by those who know him intimately, that he is a staunch supporter of the present administration, and that his voting for Mr. Harris's resolution does not in any way warrant the conclusion that he will oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton constitution. There are a few other democrats who voted with Mr. Haskin to whom the above remarks would apply with equal truth. But there are others who, we imagine, have personal ends to answer, and whose open hostility to the administration will be less damaging than their pretended friendship. Outside of Congress there are others of the same stamp. Professing to be democrats, they are always ready to foster any disintegrating movement in that party; and just in proportion to the need there is of their influence at any particular juncture, in the same proportion are they lukewarm, or more likely co-operating with the enemy. The best service such men can do to the democratic party is to place themselves distinctly in the ranks of the opposition.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The distinction here taken by the Journal of Commerce is doubtless well founded. Some of those who voted for the coalition movement in the House on Monday did not mean, we believe, to leave the democratic party, and will be found sustaining it in the future. As we have heretofore said, various specious reasons were given for the proposed inquiry, which doubtless had effect upon members, and perhaps led to embarassing commitments in advance of the vote. We have no idea that such an inquiry can be of any practical value, because the controling facts in the case are already known. It is idle to talk of investigating the authority of the constitutional convention in Kansas, for that has been repeatedly admitted by everybody except those who follow James Lane, and deny the authority of the whole territorial government. The election on the 21st December was nearly all on one side, because the Topekaites refused to vote. It cannot be pretended, therefore, that the majority vote thrown was not in favor of the constitution as it stands. Nothing, then, remains but the election on the 4th of January, and it is quite difficult to understand how the legality of the convention or the character of the constitution can be affected by the results of an election for local officers. This is our view of the case, but we do not quarrel with others who honestly think other wise. We do insist, however, that an important measure should not be unreasonably delayed for the purpose of pursuing a useless inquiry.

THE DECLINE OF MORALITY IN CITIES.—One of the main causes of the decline of morality is *the decay of parental discipline*. The family circle, the domestic hearth, is the pure fountain of purity or corruption to public morals. Most people become what they are made at home. They go forth into the world to act out the character they have formed in the first fourteen years of their lives. It is alleged in excuse that children have become more unmanageable than they used to be! We reply that human nature and human relations are unchanged. Children are just as amenable to authority as they ever were. This is the main purpose for which Providence has made them helpless and dependent, that they must be trained to obedience, to order, to industry, to virtue. It is not true that parents have not as absolute control over their children as they ever had. When there is dependence obedience may be enforced. The real fact is that parents are too indolent, too negligent, too indifferent to take the pains to train up their children in the way they should go. It requires perpetual vigilance, and they get tired. It requires self-control to exercise a proper authority over others. Self-conquest is the greatest victory of all. 'There can be no just parental discipline when there is no character to back it. How can a man effectually warn his son against bad company who spends his time and his money in the sinks of intemperance? In short, how can there be any force in precept when the example is bad.—*Cincinnati Times.*

From the Boston Post.

"Wear and Waste of Gold."

In an article in the Post of Saturday last, it is said that "the entire amount of gold in circulation in the world is estimated at about $240,000,000, of which the wear and waste is stated to be 3½ per cent. annually.

There seems to be some mistake in these figures.

The amount of gold in circulation in England alone is more than $150,000,000, and the whole amount in America and Europe, according to most reliable estimates, is some $2,400,000,000; besides all that is in circulation *in the rest of the world.*

In regard to the wear of gold, or the loss by abrasion, from use as coin, Mr. Page, an officer of the Bank of England, and a writer of distinction, *ascertained* from the official reports of the mints of Great Britain and the United States, that the loss was actually but 4.61 per cent. in a century! That is, of every $100 coined at a given time, $95.39 would be in existence at the end of 100 years; making the loss less than a twentieth of one per cent. per annum.

Mr. McCullock, who is great authority on such subjects, estimated the entire annual loss of a gold currency by abrasion, &c., at half of one per cent., and that estimate is undoubtedly a liberal one, covering the entire loss.

The truth of the matter undoubtedly is, that the loss by wear and waste of a paper currency is greater than that of a gold currency, cheap as the cost of making the former is. One hundred dollars of paper money could not be kept in circulation for a century for $4 61.

There are two popular mistakes that need to be corrected—one is, that a paper currency is cheaper than a gold one; and the other that there is not enough gold in existence to serve as a currency for the world. In regard to the last it is satisfactorily ascertained that there is always more than twice as much as could be advantageously used for currency if there was not a dollar of paper money in circulation. A. W.

ATCHAFALAYA CURRENCY.—Capt. Shallcross, of the Mississippi steamer Peytona, is one of the crack captains on the river. Everybody knows him, and he knows everybody; and therefore we must tell a little story about him. One day the Peytona was steaming down past the cotton woods, toward New Orleans, when she was hailed by another boat, going up:

"Hallo! Captain Shall!"——

"Halloo!" was the answer.

"Got any Atchafalaya money?"

"Yes, plenty."

"Well, pay it out; the Bank's busted, or a gwine to."

"Ay, ay," said Capt. Shallcross; "Clerk, have you got much of that money?"

"About a thousand dollars, I reckon, Sir," said the clerk of the Peytona.

"Well, stop at the first wood boat." And the Peytona puffed on until a wood boat was seen moored to the shore, with piles of cord-wood around, and a small man, with his trowsers rolled up, and his hands in his pockets, shivering on the bank beside of his boat, in the chill December weather. "Wood boat, ahoy! sang out Captain Shall.

Small man in the distance, "Halloo!"

"Want to sell that wood?"

Small man in the distance, "Yas."

"Take Atchafalaya money?"

Small man in the distance, "Yas."

"Round to, pilot," said Capt. Shall. The boats bound down steam always have to come around, with their bow pointed up stream, to resist the current of the Mississippi; sometimes they encounter a big eddy, and have to take a sweep of some miles before they reach the landing place. So it was in this instance. "So you'll take Atchafalva money for wood, will yo?" said the captain as the boat approached the shore.

"Yas!" said the small man.

"How will you take it?" said Capt. Shall, (meaning at what rate.)

"Take it even," said the small man.

"What do you mean by even?"

"CORD FOR CORD, CAPTAIN."

"Put her round again, pilot," said Capt. Shall, "and wood up at the next wharf boat; I reckon this fellow has been *posted* by somebody on Atchafalaya."—*Cozens Wine Press.*

The Auburn Advertiser says a drunken fight occurred at Cicero Corners on Friday evening, in which Hiram Rogers had his nose entirely bitten off, his right ear badly cut, and one of his eyes gouged. His adversary was also terribly bruised in the fight. The row was occasioned by a dispute which had treated last.

For the Journal.

New River Navigation Company.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Gentlemen: Permit me to call the attention of the shippers on New River to the fact that the improvement carried on by the above named Company has furnished a pretext for some, if not all, of the Captains of the New River Schooners to increase their freights, thus practically causing the shipper and producer to be taxed five cents per barrel more on turpentine now than before the improvement was commenced. If this is the modus operandi of the improvement, the producer is to be taxed to pay for the work after all.

The writer lent a helping hand by taking stock in the above Company, with a view to remove the obstructions at the mouth of the river, to facilitate navigation, and reduce freights; and did not for once think he was to have been additionally taxed thereby. Shall we allow our own improvement to increase our burdens? Shall we submit to an additional tax of five cents per barrel on turpentine shipped, in consequence of the tolls? No! I have on two occasions been compelled to submit to this additional freight, and I protest against it. The Company is not to blame. The improvement is a good one. How shall we remedy the evil? Let the shippers from and on New River resolve to a man not to pay one cent additional freight over the old established prices.

ANGOLA.

Feb'y 15th, 1858.

Later From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dates to the 16th ult.

Business was brisk and the general health continued in a good condition.

The Legislature adjourned on the 8th January.

A gold mine has been discovered in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore.

There was no palpable demonstration of hostility on the part of the Utah Indians, but the Mormons were evidently tampering with them.

The U. S. agents had been instructed to act with caution and liberality towards them and to use the utmost endeavor to prevent their alliance with the Mormons.

The Santa Fe Gazette advocates the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen in that Territory to assist in the Utah expedition, stating that the march can be made from that point to Salt Lake in fifteen days. It also recommends that the reinforcements be sent through New Mexico, describing the route as being much easier than the northern one, with an abundance of provisions, forage, destitute of canons, and can be traveled quicker than Fort Laramie.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Santa Fe dates are of the 16th. Business was brisk. The legislature had adjourned. A gold mine had been discovered in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore. There had been no overt act of hostility on the part of the Utah Indians, but the Mormons were evidently tampering with them.

The Santa Fe Gazette advocates the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen for an expedition, stating that a march could be made from there to Salt Lake in fifteen days. The same paper recommends reinforcements to be sent through New Mexico—the route being much easier than the northern. Abundant provisions and forage can be had in destitute canons, and the route can be travelled quicker than via Laramie.

Death from Chloriform.

Mr. John McChesney, of Toronto, a man in the prime of life and without organic disease likely to produce death, expired a few days ago from the use of chloroform in extracting teeth. The Globe says:

"The case of poor Mr. McChesney shows that many persons have been trifling with death while thus using what they considered a harmless and useful agent. He came to Mr. French to have six teeth extracted, and was told by that gentlemen that he never administered chloroform except under the advice of a regular physician. Dr. Richardson was thereupon called in, but, before the chloroform was administered, Mr. McChesney asked whether there was any danger in using it. Dr. Richardson replied that it had been used in twenty or thirty thousand cases in the Crimea without accident, and that physicians generally thought the danger very slight; still there was possibility of risk, and if he had any doubt he had better not take it. Mr. McChesney unfortunately chose to use it, and the operation was proceeded with, by no means a large quantity of chloroform being given, and the patient never being so entirely stupid as not to start at the extraction of the tooth.—When the whole operation was finished he was observed to change color, and soon appeared perfectly lifeless.—A galvanic battery was sent for and employed, and four other physicians coming to the aid of Dr. Richardson, *every device was used to restore life, but all without* effect."

THE ICE CROP.—All speculation in regard to the ice crop, at the North at least, may now be set aside. We have accounts from Boston, Maine, New Hampshire, Albany and along the North river, which state that ice from eight to eighteen inches in thickness is now being harvested, with a fair prospect of the quantity increasing.

CONSCIENCE TROUBLED THEM.—An exchange paper says: "A man in a certain village, with whom we are acquainted, having had sanded sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following notice:

"I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained one pound of sand; and if the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, (scripture measure,) I will be satisfied; if not, I shall expose him."

On the following day nine seven-pound packages of sugar were left at his residence from as many different dealers, each supposing himself to be the person intended.

RECEPTION OF MOHAMMED PASHA.—By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered by the War Department, that on the arrival of Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha, of the Turkish Navy, he will be received with all the honors due to his rank, by each military post which he may visit during his stay in this country. There is no certainty as to the time of his arrival.

UPS AND DOWNS OF LIFE.—The Newark (N. J.) Journal of the 4th inst., says:—Nine years ago to-day, a youth, eighteen years old, was impressed in the service of a monarch of Europe. Three years later he arrived at Philadelphia, having deserted and secured a passage to this country in a Philadelphia packet ship. Six years to-day, he wandered about the streets of that city, a homeless wanderer, without friends, money or wardrobe, and unable to speak a word of English. After vainly searching for employment, he attempted to commit suicide, but was restrained. The next day he succeeded in obtaining employment, and received 30 cents per day for his services. In a short time his health became impaired, and he was again reduced to the lowest depths of poverty and wretchedness. He recovered and experienced a variety of fortunes, until we find him three years ago

Democratic Meeting in Salisbury.

In pursuance of a notice given, a meeting of the Democracy of Rowan was held in the Court House, at Salisbury, on the 2d of February.

On motion, the meeting was called to order, and Archibald Henderson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, who explained the object for which the meeting was held.—On motion, Messrs. C. A. Henderson and W. D. Saunders were appointed Secretaries. Mr. Fleming then moved, that, in order to carry out the object for which the meeting was called, a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions and prepare business for the meeting, which motion prevailed; whereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. N. N. Fleming, Samuel Reeves, H. L. Robards, John Rice, A. M. Nesbitt, M. C. Morgan and Henry Sechler. The committee then retired, and during their absence Messrs. Moore and Love addressed the meeting. The committee having returned, reported, through their chairman, Mr. Fleming, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic Central Committee of North Carolina, have appointed a Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on the 14th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, and for other purposes, therefore

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint sixty-five delegates to represent the Democracy of Rowan in said Convention.

Resolved, That whilst we pledge ourselves to the active and zealous support of whomsoever may be selected by said Convention, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, we take this occasion to express our preference for our fellow-citizen, the Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS, whose distinguished public services, and unwavering adherence to Democratic principles and Democratic organization, in prosperity and in adversity, through evil report and good report, eminently entitle him to the confidence and support of the Democracy of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate and re-affirm our confidence in the cardinal principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That our national domain should remain as a source of revenue to the nationunal treasury, in order to diminish the burdens of taxation, and as bounties for our soldiers who served their country in time of war; and that they should be sold at moderate prices, as homes for actual settlers; and we can therefore regard no one as a democrat who attempts to subvert this, which has been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, for the last twenty years.

Resolved, That President Buchanan, by his national and conservative course, has redeemed every pledge made for him by his friends in the last Presidential campaign, and has vindicated his consistency as a statesman and a patriot.

Resolved, That Governor Bragg, by the able, distinguished and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chief executive of North Carolina, has won for himself the meed of "Well done thou good and faithful servant;" and that our best wishes will follow him in his retirement.

Resolved, That the Hon. Burton Craige, our representative in Congress from this District, is a faithful and tried public servant; and that the interests of his constituents are safe in his hands.

Mr. Fleming then addressed the meeting in obedience to his call. In accordance with the 1st resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:

George Cauble, Capt. Atwell, Benjamin Sumner, Samuel Reeves, C. F. Fisher, Dr. A. M. Nesbitt, N. N. Fleming, J. E. Kerr, B. R. Moore, W. R. Fraley, W. C. Caughenour, H. L. Robards, W. A. Walton, J. M. Newson, J. I. Shaver, J. C. McConeaughey, R. E. Love, P. N. Heilig, Dr. Coleman, T. Cranford, Dr. A. T. Powe, Dr. T. Hill, D. Barringer, J. G. Flemming, H. W. Hill, D. W. Honeycut, H. Miller, Paul Miller, E. Phillips, Maj. John Rice, John Sloop, N. F. Hall, M. G. Morgan, P. L. Barringer, W. A. Luckey, Henry Seckler, R. H. Smith, V. Mauney, S. S. Trott, W. J. Mills, W. G. McNeely, A. C. Earnhardt, A. T. Jones, E. Propst, Dr. M. A. J. Roseman, J. P. Wiseman, W. C. Miller, Dr. J. M. Happoldt, Dr. M. A. Locke, Charles Lyerly, Dr. J. J. Summerell, Dr. J. J. Wilson, J. C. Miller, Dr. S. Reeves, F. M. Graham, R. L. Smith, J. J. McConnaughey, D. Kearn, C. Lyerly, Elias Lee, Jacob Shuping, Dr. Torrence, John L. Graham, Alfred Owens, R. N. Craige.

On motion of Dr. Nesbitt, the President and Secretaries were added to the delegates. On motion of Mr. Martin, the Salisbury Banner, Raleigh Standard, Charlotte Democrat, Wilmington Journal, Western Sentinel, and Democratic papers generally throughout the State, were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. There being no further business before the meeting, it adjourned, on motion of Mr. Moore.

A. HENDERSON, Chairman.

C. A. HENDERSON, } Secretaries.
W. L. SAUNDERS, }

Democratic Meeting in Wayne.

A large portion of the democracy of Wayne meet in the Court House at Goldsboro' on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, in pursuance of previous notice.

On motion of S. D. Phillips, W. K. Lane was called to the chair, and Dr. A. T. Brooks, appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. W. Lancaster, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting; whereupon the Chairman appointed J. W Lancaster, S. D. Phillips, W. T. Dortch, Jas. E. Kornegay and J. L. Pennington said committee.

During the absence of the committee, Eli W. Hall, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting in an able and elegant defence of the Democratic principles.

After a short retirement, the committe returned and reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a Convention in the town of Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, to nominate a democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and as we regard the said convention as one of the most important that ever assembled in the State, it is proper that the County of Wayne be represented therein, and for the purpose of securing a full representation from this county, it is Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint one hundred delegates, and that his own name and that of the Secretary be added to the list.

1. *Resolved*, That our present Executive, Thomas Bragg, has fully met the expectations of the Democratic party of the State, and that we look forward to his elevation to a still higher post, which he will fill with credit to himself and distinguish honor to our beloved State.

2. *Resolved*, That the principles set forth by James Buchanan in his several Messages to Congress, meet our entire approval, and that he has shown himself true to the South and the principles of the democratic party.

3. *Resolved*, That we hereby re-affirm the principles set forth in the platforms of the last National and State Conventions of our party.

4. *Resolved*, That the public lands are the common property of all the States of the Union, and should be held by the General Government as the agent or trustee of the States and should be sold at reasonable prices, and the proceeds arising therefrom should go into the national Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government and pay the public debt, and that we are equally opposed to a distribution of the public lands or of the proceeds of the sales among the States—and to squandering and donating them away for works of a mere local character in particular States.

5. *Resolved*, That whilst the present taxation merely pays the expenses of the State government and the interest on the public debt, it would be oppressive, should it be proposed to increase it for the payment of the principal, and although we are not opposed to internal improvement, we believe the State should not increase her indebtedness, until we have an assurance that the works for which appropriations have been made, will not only pay the interest, but provide a fund for the payment of the principal, without further burthens and taxation on the hard earnings of the masses.

6. *Resolved*, That we think the nomination for Governor is due to the West, and whilst we pledge ourselves to support the nominee, whoever he may be, we recommend Hon J. W. Ellis, of Rowan, as an able, consistent and sterling democrat, who will conduct the canvass with ability and credit to the party, and that he is the first choice of the democracy of Wayne.

7. *Resolved*, That we have unabated confidence in the Hon. Thomas Ruffin our present able and efficient Representative in Congress.

8. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro Tribune, and that other democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

The resolutions having been read, W. T. Dortch moved that they may be adopted.

Whereupon, Mr. J. W. Lancaster rose and stated that there being a difference of opinion among the members of the committee as to the resolution recommending a candidate for Governor, two of the committee being in favor of recommending W. W. Holden of Wake, and the other three being in favor of recommending Hon. J. W. Ellis of Rowan, he moved that the said resolution be put separately:

Whereupon, the Chairman put the resolutions as reported by the committee, with the exception of this one, which were adopted.

After this vote, the resolution recommending the Hon. J. W. Ellis, of Rowan, to the Convention, was put, and the chairman declared—"the ayes seem to have it."

On motion of J. W. Lancaster, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman; and, on further motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. K. LANE, Chairman.

DR. A. S. BROOKS, Sec'y.

[Owing to indisposition, the chairman was unable to make out the list of delegates before the adjournment; therefore, we have to omit them until next week.

Eds. Tribune.]

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Special Term of the Court for this County closed a laborious session of two weeks on Saturday last;—Judge Manly presiding. We understand that every case that was ready for trial, out of 169, was either tried or settled. 85 cases were so decided, leaving 84 cases still on the docket.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Judge, the Bar, and the Jury, parted with mutual fee'ings of respect and confidence, growing out of a faithful and at the same time most conciliatory performance of their respectives duties. The compliments paid the Bar and the Jury at the close, by the Judge, are fully reciprocated.

There were many old land suits, and earnestly litigated cases, but none that call for special notice in a newspaper.

The Spring Circuit will commence at Moore to-day—Judge Manly presiding.—*Fay. Observer, 15th inst.*

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

For Purifying the Blood.—Health depends almost entirely upon the state of the blood. If the vitalizing fluid which pervades every tissue, membrane, fibre, filament, gland or other organ, primary and subsidiary, be charged with the elements of disease, sickness must be the consequence, and until the cause is eradicated, no permanent relief can be expected. It is here that the powerful health restoring properties of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA are manifested; its searching operation reaches the germ of disease, and the cures it performs are therefore radical and thorough.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. Feb 19, 1858—25-1t

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

PLANTING POTATOES.

400 BBLS. YELLOW PINK EYES POTATOES, such as we have been selling for the past three years. We can recommend them to Planters as a superior article—they come forward earlier than any other Seed Potatoes we have ever seen. For sale by KEITH & FLANNER.

Jan. 22, 1858 21-1m

Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Banner copy one month and forward bills to this office.

☞ WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN H. SAVAGE, as a candidate for the office of Constable in the Lower District of Wilmington, at the election to be held on Monday, February 22d, 1858.

Feb. 18th. 1858. 139-te

☞ WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN GAFFORD, as a candidate for the office of Constable in the Lower District of Wilmington, at the election to be held on Monday, February the 22d, 1858.

Feb. 18th, 1858. 139-te

☞ WE are authorzed to announce Mr. W. L. CALLAIS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable, for the Lower Divison of the town of Wilmington, at the election to be held on Monday, the 22d day of February, 1858.

Feb. 17th, 1858. 138-4t*

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. L. M. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Upper District of Wilmington, at the election to be held on Monday, February 22d, 1858.

Feb. 9th, 1858 131-te*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN UTLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Upper District of Wilmington, at the election to be held on Monday, February 22d, 1858.

Feb. 8, 1858. 130-te*

INDIGESTION.

DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., MARYLAND.
January 31st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any Medicine so much as from the bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition.

(Signed,) JOSEPH C. DELLETT,

See advertisement. [Feb. 16.—137&25-1w.

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."—In the days of our youth it behooves us to make some preparation for the approach of age. How many persons have become prematurely bald by neglecting to apply appropriate remedies to prevent the hair from falling off! The use of Prof. Wood's celebrated "Hair Restorative" will prevent the hair from falling off, impart to it a healthy growth, and even restore the hair of the bald. Thousands have testified to its efficacy. To be had of Druggists everywhere.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES, and by Druggists generally. [Feb. 9—131-2weod—24-2t

☞ CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS AT
Feb. 6.—129&24-2m. BALDWIN'S.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive*.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, *Sole Importer*,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20. 1857.—65-3mD 13-3mW.

MARRIED.

This morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. SAMUEL G. NORTHROP, to Miss MATILDA WALKER, daughter of Willie A. Walker, Esq., all of Wilmington.

In Duplin County, on the 21st January, by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Mr. RICHARD LEE to Miss KISIAH HERRING.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Joshua Hardison, Mr. S. W. BLIZARD to Miss NANCY, Daughter of James Moody.

At the Foyles Plantation, near Wilmington, on the morning of the 14th instant, by William T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. REUBEN MELTON, to Miss CAROLINE BRIDGER, all of New Hanover county.

On Harrison's Creek, Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., by Rev. Chas. H. Alexander, Mr. CHAS. W. FUTCH, to Miss HESTER GARRASON, all of New Hanover co.

DIED.

In this town, on the 15th inst., LUCY BRAINARD, infant daughter of Dr. Wm. J. Price, aged one year and nine days.

In Onslow county, N. C., on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., Mrs. REBECCA F. SHEPARD, the wife of Mr. Samuel Shepard, and daughter of Elza S. Hardison, Esq., aged 26 years, 8 months and 13 days. She has left an infant, a father, two brothers and a good many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. She was very kind and affectionate, and loving to all who she was acquainted with.

At the residence of his mother, at Kenansville, on the 10th inst., after a brief illness, JONATHAN FARRIOR, aged 17 years and three months.

Amiable, affectionate and kind—he had endeared to him a large circle of warm and admiring friends, who looked forward to his future with high hope—but his sudden demise—the gloomy blank which his absence makes in our midst, call upon us in unmistakable language, to be "also prepared" for that messenger who comes like a "thief in the night," and forcibly impresses upon us the solemn truth, that "In the midst of life we are in death."

Poor Jonathan, long shall we remember his bright face, and cheerful smile—but from his gentle and unmurmuring resignation in the dark hour of death—we are comforted with the blessed assurance that he has exchanged this life for a far better and brighter one—but why

Should relentless death pluck the first flowers,
And surfeit himself on youthful prey—
Why, age and infirmity spare,
To tear youth and beauty away. COM.

At the residence of his brother, James Murphy, in New Hanover county, on the 2d inst., in the 53d year of his age, ARCH'D. MURPHY, Esq., of Bedford county, Tenn., formerly of Sampson.

Endowed by nature with superior judgment and vigorous intellect, his counsel and advice was frequently sought and readily imparted; a useful citizen, a kind friend, affectionate, charitable and indulgent. His family, friends and neighbours have sustained an irreparable loss in his death. He bore his severe afflictions with fortitude and patience.

In this town, on the 8th inst., of Cancer, ELIZABETH BURRISS, aged 54 years, wife of James Burriss, of this county.

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. A. J. DEROSSET, from New York:
25 bags Rio Coffee; 25 do. Laguayra do.;
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
50 boxes fine Adamantine Candles;
50 half-boxes Colgates' No. 1 Soap. Low for cash.
Feb. 19. GEO. H. KELLEY.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD OUT HIS ENTIRE stock of goods at Long Creek, and retired from the merchandising business at the place, wishes to close up his accounts, and therefore urgently requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate settlement, by cash or note.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him, and bespeaks a continuance and increase of the same for his successor, Mr. G. F. Walker. JOHN JONES.

Feb. 19, 1858.—25-3t.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co.,
Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1858.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY of Florida will sell at public auction before the door of the Court House, in the City of Pensacola, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1858, *one hundred and twenty sections of land* (according to the U. S. surveys) belonging to said Company, lying within the Six Mile limits on each side of said Railroad, being a *portion* of the Lands inuring to said Company under an act of Congress donating Lands to the States of Alabama and Florida for construction of certain Railroads in said States, approved May 17th, 1856.

The facilities afforded by the Road now in the course of construction from Pensacola to Montgomery, Ala., offers inducements for the opening of Turpentine Plantations, the erection of Saw Mills, &c., on the line of Road, unsurpassed in any section of the Southern country. These Lands being well covered with a heavy growth of pine Timber, which, with the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on the Atlantic or Gulf coast for investments.

For agricultural purposes, these Lands are valuable and worthy the attention of persons desirous of a location near the coast. The climate is salubrious; the country healthy and abounding with fine warter.

By order of the Board Directors.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
Sec'y B. B. Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. of Fla.
Feb. 19th, 1858 25-11t

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants*.

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission. Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants*.

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York*.

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

10 BBLS. LIGHT BROWN SUGAR;
50 bags COFFEE. Now landing from Brig Black Swan. For sale by W. H. McKOY.
Feb'y 18th, 1858

N. E. RUM.

10 BBLS. N. E. RUM, just received per Schr N. M. Tannor. For sale by W. H. McKOY.
Feb. 18th.

PLANTING POTATOES.

100 BUSHELS PRIME PLANTING AND EATING Potatoes, per Brig Anglo Saxon. For sale by
Jan. 23. WILLARD & CURTIS.

GLUE.

16 BBLS. DISTILLERS' GLUE, a handsome article, per brig Albert Adams. For sale by
Jan 20 WILLARD & CURTIS.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,
Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.
June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Hanover County Court, December Term, 1857.

ORDERED BY THE COURT THAT THE NEXT TERM of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Second Monday of March next, shall continue for two weeks. Test,

SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Jan. 12th, 1858 107-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	00 @	25	
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 50 @	8 00	
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00 @	12 00	
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 55 @	1 75	
New	1 90 @	2 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16 @	18	
Adamantine	24 @	25	
Sperm	35 @	50	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16 @	18½	
Laguayra	13½@	14	
Rio	10½@	12	
St. Domingo	10½@	11½	
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10 @	11½	
good mid'g	12 @	12½	
mid. fair to fair	00 @	00	
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	11 @	14	
Rope, ℔ lb	8 @	9	
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	00 @	75	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9 @	9½	
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.21 @	23	
EGGS, ℔ doz	12½@	14	
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45 @	50	
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	6 00 @	6 50	
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00@	18 00	
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00	
do. No. 3	9 50 @	10 00	
Herrings, East	4 50 @	5 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50 @	5 00	
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	5 75 @	5 87½	
Superline	5 50 @	5 62½	
Fine	5 00 @	5 25	
Cross	4 75 @	5 00	
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	12½@	15	
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3½	
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65	00	
5 tons and over, "	64	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	50 @	51	
Oats	40 @	42	
Pease, Cow.	1 10 @	1 20	
Do. B. Eye	1 20 @	1 25	
Wheat, red	0 00 @	1 00	
do. white	0 00 @	1 15	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3 @	3½	
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	4 @	5	
Dry	7 @	8½	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	85 @	95	
N. River	80 @	85	
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½@	00	
American, ref.	3½@	00	
do. sheer	0 @	00	
do. hoop, ton	90 00@	95 00	
Swede	5½@	00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00 @	0 00	
do. fm store	0 00 @	1 25	
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards	0 00 @	10 00	
Wide do	7 00 @	8 00	
Scantling	5 00 @	6 00	
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @	16 00	
planed	18 00 @	19 00	
clear	25 00 @	30 00	
Wide boards, 14	00 @	15 00	
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00	
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00 @	13 00	
re-sawed	0 00 @	15 00	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	25 @	27	
do. Bbls.	30 @	32	
N. Orleans.	40 @	42	
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey	28 @	30	
N. E. Rum	50 @	55	
Gin	40 @	45	
Brandy	45 @	50	
do. Apple	65 @	80	
do. Peach	85 @	1 25	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., Virgin	0 00 @	2 70	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 70	
Hard	0 00 @	1 70	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 50	
do. in order	0 00 @	1 70	
Pitch	do. 0 00 @	1 55	
Rosin, No. 1	1 50 @	2 50	
do. No. 2	1 25 @	1 75	
do. No. 3	1 05 @	1 10	
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	44 @	45	
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @	30	
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½@	4¾	
Wrought	10 @	12½	
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00 @	2 25	
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20	
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25	
PEA NUTS, bush	80 @	1 00	
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	70 @	80	
Irish, do.	1 37½@	1 50	
do. ℔ bbl.	2 25 @	2 50	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	13 @	13½	
Middlings	12 @	12½	
Shoulders	11½@	12	
Hog round	12 @	12½	
Western Bacon, Middlings	11 @	11½	
Shoulders	9½@	10	
N. C. Lard	12 @	12½	
West'n do	11 @	11½	
Butter	23 @	26	
Cheese	9½@	10	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	18 50 @	19 00	
Clear do	00 00 @	19 00	
Family do	00 00 @	17 00	
Butt	00 00 @	17 00	
Prime	00 00 @	00 00	
Beef, Mess	16 00 @	18 00	
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @	00 00	
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15 @	25	
do. dead	25 @	30	
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 00	
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½@	15	
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75 @	2 50	
Mutton	1 75 @	2 50	
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	25 @	30	
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	72½@	85	
do. fine	1 75 @	2 00	
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	7½@	9	
New Orleans	00 @	8	
Muscovado	7 @	8	
Loaf & crush'd	11 @	12	
C. Yellow	9½@	10	
Granulated	10½@	11½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5 @	7½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50 @	5 50	
Common	2 00 @	2 25	
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00	
R. O. Hhd.	12 00 @	25 00	
Ash Head'g	0 00 @	13 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00 @	0 00	
Mill, prime	6 50 @	7 50	
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00 @	6 00	
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10 @	12	
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18 @	20	
Medium	25 @	30	
Fine	45 @	50	
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17 @	20	

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	do. 00	00 @ 55
Flour	do. 00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 16
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	90	00 @ 35
Rosin	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	90	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin	35	40 @ 37½
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00@6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 18TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE—The market ruled steady at last week's figures up to Monday, when, with more favorable advices from abroad, a better feeling was manif

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 20, 1857.

WHAT NEXT?—The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, is reported at New Orleans on the 10th inst., with Generals Comonfort, Garcia and Conde, as passengers. Comonfort was President. He proclaimed the constitution void and himself dictator. Garcia and Conde helped him. The thing took for a day or two, and then it began to fail. Outside of the city of Mexico and one or two other places, the Comonfort movement was not sustained. Another movement took its place. Santa Anna is bringing his wooden leg back. He has prefaced his return by a grand volley of abuse against Gen. Pillow, all of which belongs to that order of thing vulgarly called "gas," and is intended to puff himself before the people of Mexico, whom he desires to rule over, just as Pillow's letter was a puff for himself, and a bid for the Tennessee Senatorship.

Well, Comonfort and his aids are said to be in exile. Then, we suppose Santa Anna and his set are in the ascendant. What does all that portend, or what does it reveal? Certainly, if the intrigues between Santa Anna and the Spanish government are correctly reported—if he is indeed in league with the monarchical party of the old world, his rapid advance to power may very well create the impression that powerful, although hidden influences have been at work, and his resumption of power will be regarded as the first decided step towards a backward revolution in Mexico. Among a people like the Mexicans, the mere name or form under which their government is carried on, amounts to little, and we cannot see how the United States could well object if Santa Anna were to proclaim himself Emperor under the title of Antonio I, or Lopez I, as he might choose, or, for anything we care, he might revive the Empire of the Aztecs and assume the name of Montezuma. But although we are not bound to interfere with our neighbour's affairs, we have a *right* to know that no new neighbour is surreptitiously introduced without our consent. We cannot sit still and see Mexico transferred to a European power.

But if Santa Anna *has* returned or is returning, how long will it be before *he* is driven out? Not long, we suppose. But there is one thing about these revolutions, and that is, that they are either very bloodless, or that the whole thing is arranged according to a programme perfectly understood by the leaders, for none of them even suffer in person or pocket. Santa Anna, Comonfort, half a dozen others, have seized and held for a time, the supreme power in Mexico since our war with that country. They have, in turn, been driven out, and some of them recalled; all will be recalled in their turn, we presume. They come and they go unmolested—they have plenty of money—they take just what they please and no one stops them. If any of them dies—he dies a natural death in the pursuit of his business as a maker of sham revolutions. Surely Mexico is an odd country, and we would only consent to take charge on condition that all the colored races should assume the same status that they hold in all the Southern States. Then we might do a good tropical business in our Southern territories—grow Sugar, Coffee, etc., and some more Cotton.

Now, here is a chance for the filibusters. What brings Comonfort so direct to the United States? Does any one doubt that he looks for aid here? Does anybody doubt that he will get it, and get it to an extent that poor, miserable Nicaragua was unable to obtain, or poor Walker to supply? With such a frontier as we present to Mexico, all the military power of Russia herself could not prevent military expeditions passing into Mexico from the Southern and South-western States, and, of course, the scattered forces of the United States must be wholly ineffectual. Does any one doubt what the result of all this must be? Let Santa Anna and his party come in as the proteges of European powers, or the representatives of European ideas, and Comonfort, to get support in the States, must conform to the ideas of those whose support he solicits. Suppose the balance of power in Mexico held by a force composed of Americans, and that balance thrown, as it would be thrown, against the Spanish, monarchial, reactionary party, headed by Santa Anna, how long would an application for annexation to the Union be postponed? And suppose that application rejected because of slavery, which the South would insist on, as the condition of their interference, how long before Mexico would be annexed to a Southern confederacy? Not long, we think. The affairs of Mexico must influence those of the United States.

☞ There was little done in either house of Congress on Thursday. The appointment of the select committee on Kansas affairs in the House was, perhaps, the most notable, and, indeed, the only notable circumstance of the day. The committee, as appointed by Mr. Orr, stands thus:

Thomas L. Harris, Ill., (Anti-Lecompton Democrat.)
A. H. Stephens, Ga., (Lecompton Democrat.
Justin S. Morrill, Vt., (Republican.)
John Letcher, Va., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Edward Wade, Ohio, (Republican.)
John A. Quitman, Miss., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Warren Winslow, N. C., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Henry Bennett, N. Y., (Republican.)
Alison White, Pa., (Lecompton Democrat.)
D. S. Walbridge, Mich., (Republican.)
T. L. Anderson, Mo., (Lecompton American.)
J. W. Stevenson, Ky., (Lecompton Democrat.)
Garnet B. Adrian, N. J., (Anti-Lecompton Democrat.)
James Buffinton, Mass., (Republican.)
William F. Russell, N. Y., (Lecompton Democrat.)

As thus constituted, the friends of the admission of Kansas have the odd number in the committee of fifteen, at which the Republican papers raise a dismal outcry, as though Mr. Orr was bound to give those opposed to him the control and the power of creating interminable delays and procrastinations. This, no reasonable man expected.

They complain, also, that the Lecompton members of the committee are men of more force and standing with their party than the anti-Lecompton members—that, in fact, the Lecompton Committee-men are party leaders, while the anti-Lecompton Committee-men are not.

We rather think Kansas will come before the House sooner than by the report of this committee—that it will come in the shape of a bill from the Senate for the admission of Kansas as a State, and that this bill will pass, we feel more assurance now than we did before the vote on Harris' resolution.

Why was it that Mr. Gilmer, "American" representative from North Carolina, although in the House when the vote was taken on Harris' resolution, refused or neglected to answer when called?

NOT QUITE HARMONIOUS.—The Raleigh *Register* and Wilmington *Herald* go in for supporting Mr. McRae for Governor, in opposition to the nominee of the Democratic Convention. The *Register* says that the American party is used up and out of the ring, and the only thing to be done is to go for Mr. McRae, who can make mischief among the Democrats.

The Greensboro' *Patriot and Flag*, the Elizabeth City *Sentnel*, the Washington *Times*, the Salisbury *Herald*, and the Asheville *Spectator*, go for a convention of the "American," or "Know-Nothing" party in the State. They say they are determined to maintain their organization, to unfurl their banner to the breeze, to fight for some candidate of their own, and have nothing to do with half-way aspirants for their favor.

Our neighbors of the *Herald* and *Commercial* have a rat controversy. The *Herald* says the *Commercial's* rats have eaten its paste and gnawed its paste brush.—The *Commercial* says the rats must have come from the *Journal* Office. This we deny *in toto*. We keep no two-legged rats, and the four-legged ones won't go away from us. We feel certain that none of them could have gone, for we have now more than our share of the "varmints," and Billy has to buy flour every day to make paste.

☞ We have been requested to announce that the Rev. Dr. Deems, will deliver a Lecture in this place, on the evening of February 22d inst., by invitation of the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund.

The Lecture will be delivered at the Court House, and will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be purchased at the Book Store.

SNOW IN RALEIGH.—The *Standard* says, that as that paper went to press on yesterday, Friday, it was snowing merily at that place.

CHEERING IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.—Business is reviving considerably in Norway. More activity is looked for in Iceland. This must be quite cheering to our people down here.

☞ The Columbia *South Carolinian* comes in mourning for the death of Col. Wade Hampton, Sr., which took place at Natcez on the 10th inst.

NO SUBSCRIPTION.—By an extra from the office of the *Rutherfordton Enquirer*, we learn that that the vote taken in Rutherford county, on the 8th instant, on the proposition of making a county subscription of $80,000 to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, resulted as follows: For Subscription, 579; Against subscription, 586; Majority against subscription, 7. So we must suppose that Rutherford county does not want the Road, since she has twice voted against subscription.

Fight Between Yale College Students and a Fire Company.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—A sad affair occurred here at half-past six o'clock this evening. Wm. Miles, foreman of Engine Company No. 2, whose carriage house is in the rear of Yale College, was shot by a student whose name is not yet publicly known. The student in a moment after was badly hurt by a fireman.—Two or three students and as many firemen were then engaged in the fight, and the clothes of one of the latter was badly cut by a knife, but no wounds were made. Three shots were fired, all of which are supposed to have lodged in the left side of Miles. His recovery is very doubtful. Miles is about twenty years old. A disturbance between the parties has existed for some days, such as hooting by the students and throwing of water by the firemen. There is much excitement about the matter, and a row is threatened.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 10.—The Saving's Institution of this city offer a reward of $5,000 for the delivery here of JOHN W. SEYMOUR, the defaulting treasurer.

Sale of the Steamer Fashion.

MOBILE, Feb. 9.—The filibuster steamer *Fashion* was sold yesterday, in this city, by order of Government, and purchased, without opposition, by Humphrey, for the sum of two hundred dollars.

Bank Resumption in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—In the Virginia Legislature today, a bill was reported from the bank committee fixing the 1st of April as the day on which the banks of the State must generally resume specie payments.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The Mexican papers received by the Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, furnish interesting details of the occurrences that have recently transpired in that unfortunate country.

There was a series of conflicts in the city of Mexico for eleven days before General Zuloago triumphed over the government troops. There were but very few killed, however.

Gen. Zuloago received 26 votes out the 28 forming the council of notables for the post of provisional President of Pueabla and the few other points where the new order of things was recognized. The whole country continued in a state of anarchy and confusion.

James, Parodi, Dublado and others opposed to the new government, expected to march soon against the capital, where preparations were making to repulse the capture of it. More fighting is therefore inevitable.

Gen. Alfaro had pronounced at San Luis in favor of Santa Anna as dictator.

Gen. Zuloago had issued decress restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, and repealing the laws of 1856 which declared the property of the ecclesiastical corporations alienable, and annulling the sales made of the church estates under that law. It is reported that the clergy have loaned the Zuloago party one million of dollars to promote the success of this movement.

Advices from Sonora show the same state of civil warfare existing there.

Intelligence from Northern Mexico states that Governors Garzia and Vidaurri have settled their difficulties, and also reports that the States of Tamaulipas and Coahuila will act in unison in the coming conflict.

The Mexican Revolution and New Government.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—From the Mexican journals received by the Tennessee are gathered the following names of the members of the Cabinet of Zuloaga, the newly elected Provisional President of the Republic, viz: Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Elquero, of the Interior; Larrainzer, of Justice; Maldonado, of Finance. The above embraces the generally recognized government of the Republic, but another had been established at Guanajuato, headed by Benito Juarez, who had despatched a force against the city. Zuloaga hearing this, had submitted a strong body of troops headed by Chieftains Ozallos and Miramon, who would proceed to intercept and give them battle. A warm conflict was anticipated, which would, it was thought, extend to the streets of the capital. The excitement all over the country was tremendous, and trade was entirely at a stand. The general opinion appeared to be that order could alone be restored by the recall of Santa Anna.

Further from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The Kansas correspondent of the Leader says that Governor Denver will probably veto all the acts of the special Legislature. It is stated, however, that the friends of another constitution have strength to carry the measure over the veto of the Governor. The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature had caused much discussion. There was a rumor at Lawrence that Governor Denver will soon be recalled, and that Mr. Porter of Albany, will be appointed in his stead. The report was discredited.—The Fort Scott difficulties appear to have been of a private nature.

From the African Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Navy Department has received dispatches dated Porto Praya, Jan. 6th, from Com. Connover, commanding the African squadron. He announces the arrival of the frigate Cumberland, the flagship of the squadron, on the 30th of November. The British cruiser had committed another outrage, seizing without just cause the James Watson, a vessel bearing the American flag. She was carried into Sierra Leone, and afterwards released, there being no evidence that she was a slaver.

Commodore Connover had been assured by Commodore Nise, the senior British officer of the station, that the facts in the case had been laid before the British government, and that the officer who committed the outrage would probably be deprived of his commission.

Com. Connover had instructed Commander Totten, of the sloop-of-war Vincennes, to inquire into and report the circumstances of the case to the War Department.

The Vincennes sailed down the coast from Porto Praya on the 26th of Dec. to relive the sloop-of-war Dale.

The store ship Supply arrived at Porto Praya on the 30th of December, and as soon as the provisions were discharged Com. Connover to be expected to sail for Madeira to recruit the health of the officers and men.

The most agreeable companion is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we would gladly exchange the greatest genious, the most brilliant wit, and the profoundest thinker.

"WHY DON'T YOU LIMIT YOURSELF?" said a physician to an intemperate person, "set down a stake that you will go so far and no farther." "So I do," said the toper, "but I set it so far off that I always get drunk before I get to it."

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER INDIAN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.—The steamer Indian arrived here this morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ult. The Niagara arrived out on the 25th.

The wedding of the Princess Royal took place on the 25th, amid most imposing ceremonies.

The American ship Adriatic, which escaped from Marseilles, had been captured and taken back to that port by a man-of-war.

Further details had been received from India, but nothing of much importance. The rebels were threatening Alumbagh..

Serious disturbances occurred at Belfast on the evening of the 25th. Stones having been thrown, the riot act was read, when the mob finally dispersed. Numerous arrests were made.

Operations had been resumed in launching the Leviathan. The ship was moved nine feet each day on the 24th and 25th.

The French government is entertaining a proposition to divide that empire into four military departments, under generals most attached to the Napoleon dynasty.

The Queen Mother of Oude died at Paris on the 24th ult.

The Belgian government has no intention of altering the laws in respect to foreign refugees, but will content itself with prosecuting the newspapers before mentioned.

Sir James Outram was at Alumbagh with 4,000 men. Sir Campbell was going to Fattehpore. The insurgents were assembled at Ketah in great force, and, it was said, had dethroned the Rajah. The Azmighur frontier was threatened, and Gen. Grant was marching there.

Further Foreign News.

The advance in Cotton—Commercial and Monetary Affairs—The French Emperor—Revolutionary Refugees in England, &c., &c.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.—The advance in Cotton was in consequence of the American advices per the Niagara, and the continued ease in the money market. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7, Mobile at 8⅞, and Uplands at 6 13-16. The market closed firm. Rice dull. Tea quiet and slightly cheaper. Tallow dull and drooping.

The animation in the cotton market at Liverpool does not extend to Manchester, and the manufacturers and spinners complain of their inability to obtain the prices which the enhanced value of cotton demands.

In the London money market there is scarcely any demand, although money is offered at three per cent., on choice paper. Foreign stocks are flat. Bank shares are firm. The Bank of England purchased only £140,000 of gold on Tuesday, and the total bullion now in its vaults is believed to exceed £15,000,000 sterling. Consols, after official hours on Tuesday, futher declined, closing at 94⅞ a 95.

At Paris, on Tuesday, there was an increasing improvement in the general commerce of France.

The Austrian government has forwarded dispatches to Paris and London, which express a desire to adopt a conciliatory policy with regard to the navigation of the Danube.

No day has yet been fixed for the trial of Pierri and his accomplices, who are supposed to have been connected with the plot against the Emperor Napoleon's life.

It is proposed to divide France into four military departments, and establish depots of arms, &c., so that, should the Emperor be taken away, France will have at hand materials for maintaining order.

The London Morning Post, in an editorial article, insists that something should be done by England to show that it has no sympathy with those execrable miscreants—the Nena Sahis of revolutionary Europe—who, in the security which England affords, have plotted and conspired against the life of the Emperor of the French.

It is alleged, on the authority of a letter, that Russian agents have been creating a ferment in the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, by circulating documents relative to the projected abolition of serfdom in Russia.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Bosnia, and the Parte has dispatched thither a large body of troops.

The Ottoman government has published a plan of the ministry for the withdrawal of paper money, by means of an issue of 312,000,000 francs of sehims, guarantied by the produce of custom duties and direct taxes.

BELGIUM.—Letters from Ghent announce that the government had refused to change the laws in reference to political refugees.

ITALY.—No further revolutionary attempts at Ancond had taken place,

INDIA AND CHINA.—Additional telegrams, published in the English journals, announce an anticipated engagement with the rebels at Alumbagh, and that General Outram was preparing for defence. An immense number of rebels were concentrating at Bithoor.

The Queen of Oude is dead.

The intelligence from China is entirely devoid of striking features. The course of the French fleet in reference to the anticipated attack on Canton is unknown.—It is believed that the Chinese authorities will reject the British ultimatum, in which event fearful slaughter is apprehended.

SPAIN.—The new military already meets with considerable opposition.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.—The Havre cotton market had avanced, with a more general demand.

The bullion in the Bank of France was steadily increasing.

No failures of importance had occurred in any direction.

Additional by the Indian.

The papers by the Indian, at Portland, furnish some further details of interest:

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN LONDON.—The English papers are filled with accounts of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia, which took place in the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace on Monday morning, Jan. 25th. The account in the Times fills sixteen columns. London was filled with royal guests, chiefly from the German courts.—Among them were the King of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, (parents of the bridegroom,) the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Count of Flanders, and many others.

The ceremony of marriage was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford and Chester, the Dean of Windsor, and the Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

There were three processions, the Queen's, the bridegroom's and the bride's. The latter was supported by her father. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character. Before the service a chorall, written for the occasion, was sung by the boys of St. Paul's and Westminister Abbey choirs. At the conclusion, Handel's Hallelujah Chorus was sung; as the procession of the bride and bridegroom left the chapel, Mendelassohn's Wedding March was played. Immense and enthusiastic crowds thronged the streets of London on the occasion. In the evening the Queen gave a grand concert in Buckingham palace.

There were illuminations and various festivities in London and throughout the kingdom.

The bride and bridegroom were to leave in a day or two for Berlin, where a grand reception was prepared for them.

The fullest particulars are given of the appearance of the royal couple. After the ceremony the bride, who had been very composed, gave way and threw herself in her mother's arms, in a burst of emotion.

The young couple immediately went to Windsor.—They were drawn there by the Eton boys, amid great cheering.

The bridal costume of the Princess Royal was of rich white *moire antique*; the lace dress of exquisite Honiton guipure, consisting of three bounces, the body being trimmed to match. The veil was of Honiton guipure lace, worn in a style completely novel in England for bridal costumes, attached to the head with magnificent Moorish and Spanish pins. The dress and veil were splendidly worked—the emblems being the rose, thistle and shamrock. The latter has employed fifty girls for the last twelve months. This new style of veil was entirely Her Majesty's suggestion, and the carrying out of the idea met the approbation of the Queen. The cost of this production was about £600.

The Princess Royal's wedding bonnet, which she had on upon leaving the Buckingham Palace for Windsor, was of white tulle, trimmed with lace and bunches of orange blossoms outside, with lace quilting inside, and white silk ribbands. The size is not very diminutive.

The costume which Her Majesty dressed in at the marriage was of peach color *moire antique*, with Honiton lace flounces and peach-velvet train, the lace flounces being the same which the Queen wore at her own wedding.

At the wedding some of the highest families in the empire were represented in the persons of the young ladies who had the honor of officiating as bridesmaids.

The floor of St. James' Chapel was covered with a scarlet carpet, and was entirely appropriated to the royal cortege, the illustrious visitors and their suites.

The altar was of crimson velvet, on which was the royal communion service of gold plate. There was a low rail of oak round the altar, the supporters of which were of gold, the whole of the top being covered with crimson velvet.

The royal wedding cake was of colossal proportions—five feet in height. It was made in three tiers, and in compartments, each one being surmounted with a figure of a classical character, more resembling a work of art in ability of execution than a production of the confectionery department. It was brought to Buckingham Palace in pieces, and finally put together there.

Several autograph letters were written by the Princess Royal to her friends among the nobility of her own sex, taking a graceful and affectionate farewell of them.

General News.

The American vessel Adriatic was captured at the Gulf of Spezzia. The captain was put in irons.

The further details developed in regard to the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon are interesting.

The congratulatory address of the army to the Emperor, says:—"Even had the odious attempt succeeded it would not have overthrown the empire. We should have cried—'The Emperor Napoleon is dead; long live the Emporor Napoleon IV.' Strong in the constitution and laws, we should at once have proclaimed the Prince Imperial. Henceforth the Napoleons must reign over France. It is our prayer, and it will be that of our children!"

The Paris correspondent of the Times is informed that Gen. Changarnier is about to follow the example of General Lamoriciere, and return to France.

The disturbance at Belfast occurred while fire-works were being let off in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal. Great crowds thronged the principal streets of the city, and a riotous disturbance was evinced. The row commenced by the throwing of stones, and soon it became general. Large bodies of the constabulary force attempted to restore order. Men were assailed by missiles, and finally the disturbance rose to such a height, that the mayor read the riot act. Prompt measures were then immediately taken to disperse the mob, and by midnight quiet was restored.

While proceedings were taking place to further the launch of the Leviathan, on the 23d ult., an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing all the workmen engaged thereon in various directions. Several of the workmen were severely injured by the accident.

Col. Charras, who was ordered by the Belgian government to quit Belgium, was about to sail for the United States.

It is said that the Queen of Oude died of grief. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Royer, one of the Emperor Napoleon's physicians. The prayers enjoined by the Buddhist religion were said over her death bed. The body was watched by four women, and the arrival of the Prince, the son of the deceased, who had been sent for by telelgraph from London, was waited for before any arrangements would be made for the funeral.

Further from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamer City of Baltimore arrived here this morning with dates the same as brought by the Indian. She, however, brings London dispatches to Wednesday morning.

The Post asserts that on the opening of Parliament the government will propose a measure to reach political assassins.

The Daily News says that the reduction of the rate of interest to four per cent. is regarded certain on Thursday. The decline in the funds is attributable to the sale of a large amount of stock held by a deceased peer.

Opening of the French Legislature—Speech of the Emperor—His Views on Various Subjects.

The opening of the French Legislature took place on the 18th ult., and the Emperor delivered a comparatively lengthy speech upon the occasion. After dwelling upon local matters, comprising allusions to the internal progress of the country, financial and military and naval affairs, he proceeded as follows:

"The establishments of our arsenals are occupied with the alterations which are so necessary in the structure of ships. Our navy upholds on every sea the honor of our flag. In China it combats, in concert with the English fleet to obtain redress for common injuries and to avenge the blood of our missionaries who have been cruelly massacred. The relations of France with foreign powers have never been better than at present. Our old allies, faithful to the sentiments arising out of our common cause, display towards us the same confidence as before; and the new ones, by their good offices and loyal co-operation upon the all great questions, would almost cause us to regret that we had combatted against them.

"I have been enabled to convince myself, at Osborne as at Stuttgart, that my desire to preserve the closeness of former ties, and also my wish to form new ones, were equally participated in by the chiefs of two great empires. If the policy of France is appreciated in Europe as it deserves, it is because we have the good sense to meddle only with questions which directly concerns us, whether as a nation or as a great European. I have, therefore, abstained from interfering in the question of the Duchies, by which Germany is at present agitated; for that purely German question will continue to be such as long as the integrity of Denmark shall not be threatened. If, on the other hand, I have occupied myself with the affairs of Neufchatel, it is because the King of Prussia had asked for my good offices, and I was so happy upon that occasion as to contribute to the definite conclusion of a dispute which might have become dangerous to the repose of Europe.

"With respect to the Principalities, astonishment is expressed at our disagreement with several of our allies. The season is that the disinterested policy of France has always led her to favor, as far as treatics permit, the desires of those people who turn their eyes towards her.—Nevertheless, the conferences about to be held at Paris, will permit us to exercise a spirit of conciliation calculated to lessen the difficulties inseparable from divergencies of opinion.

* * * "It is a truth written on every page of the history of France and England, that liberty without restraint (entrave) is impossible as long as there exists in the country an obstinate faction which denies the fundamental basis of the government. For then liberty instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, becomes in the hands of parties merely a lever to overturn. Thus as I have not accepted the power of the nation in order to acquire an ephemeral popularity, the deceitful price of concessions extorted from weakness, but in order to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something durable in France, I do not fear to say to you that, whatever may be said, the present danger does not lie in the excessive prerogative of power, but in the absence of repressive laws.

"Thus the late elections, notwithstanding their satisfactory result, have in certain localities offered an afflicting spectacle; conflicting parties have taken advantage of them to agitate the country, and we have seen some men boldly avowing themselves enemies of our national institutions, deceive the electors, and after having obtained their votes by false promises repudiate them with disdain. You will not permit the repetition of such a scandal, and you will oblige every eligible candidate to take the oath to the constitution before placing himself before the electors. The pacification of men's minds should be the the constant aim of our endeavors, and you will aid me to reduce every extreme and factious opposition to silence.

"Is it not painful in a country which is tranquil, prosperous, and respected in Europe, to see on one hand persons revile a government to which they owe the security they enjoy, and on the other, men abusing the free exercise of their political rights to undermine institutions accepted with eagerness by the nation? Let those who instigate troubles and organize plots know that their day is past.

"I cannot conclude without speaking to you of the criminal attempt which has just taken place. I return thanks to Heaven for the visible protection with which it has covered the Empress and myself, and I mourn that even one life should have been lost. Nevertheless, these conspiracies teach more than one useful lesson. The first is that the parties who have recourse to assassination prove their weakness and impotence by the desperateness of their means; the second, that an assassination has never proved a success—has never served the cause of those who have armed the hand of the assassin. Neither those who struck down Cæsar nor those who killed Henry IV, profited by the murder. God never permits the triumph of the cause of crime. Thus, these attempts can neither trouble my confidence in the present, nor my faith in the future. If I live, the empire will live with me, and should I fall the empire would even be confirmed by death, for the indignation of the people and the army would furnish new support to the throne of my son. Let us, then, look forward to the future with confidence; let us proceed without anxious thoughts to our task—the good of all and the grandeur of the country. God protect France!"

THE NEGRO RACE.—Bayard Taylor, writing from Nubia, in Upper Egypt, says:

"Those friends of the African race who point to Egypt as a proof what that race has accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only negro features represented in Egyptian sculpture are those of slaves and captives taken in Ethiopian wars of the Pharoahs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Daref and Abyssinia, all bear the hierroglyphy of monarchs, and there is no evidence in all the Valley of the Nile that the negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilisation than is at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee."

"Here's your money, dolt. Now tell me why your master wrote eighteen letters about that paltry sum?" said an exasperated debtor. "I'm sure, sir, I can't tell, sir; but if you'll excuse me, sir, I think it was because seventeen letters did not fetch it."

The Pipes at Lucknow.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Pipes of the misty moorland,
Voice of the glen and hill,
The drone of Highland torrent,
The song of lowland rill!
Not the braes of bloom and heather,
Nor the mountains dark with rain,
Nor maiden bower, nor border tower,
Have heard your sweetest strain!

Dear to the lowland reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
To the cottage and the castle,
The Scottish pipes are dear.
Sweet sounds the ancient pibroch
O'er mountain, loch, and glade;
But the sweetest of all music
The Pipes at Lucknow played!
Day by day the Indian tiger
Louder yelled, and nearer crept;
Round and round the jungle serpent
Near and nearer circles swept.
"Pray for rescue, wives and mothers—
Pray to-day!" the soldier said,
"To-morrow, death's between us,
And the wrong and shame we dread."

Oh! they listened, looked and waited,
Till their hope became despair,
And the sobs of low bewailing
Filled the pauses of their prayer
Then up spake a Scottish maiden,
With her ear upon the ground:
"Dinna ye hear it?—dinna ye hear it?
The pipes of o' Havelock sound!"

Hushed the wounded man his groaning;
Hushed the wife her little ones;
Alone they heard the drum roll,
And the roar of Sepoy guns.
But to sounds of home and childhood
The Highland ear was true:
"Dinna ye hear it?—'tis the slogan!
Will ye no believe it noo!"

Like the march of soundless music
Through the vision of the seer,
More of feeling than of hearing,
Of the heart than of the ear,
She knew the droning pibroch,
She knew the Campbell's call:
"Hark! hear ye no MacGregor's—
The Grandest of them all?"

Oh! they listened, dumb and breathless,
And they caught the sound at last;
Faint and far beyond the Goomtree
Rose and fell the piper's blast;
Then a burst of wild thanksgiving
Mingled woman's voice and man's;
"God be praised!—the march of HAVELOCK!
The piping of the clans?"

Louder, nearer, fierce as vengeance,
Sharp and shrill as swords at strife,
Came the wild MacGregor's clan-call,
Stinging all the air to life.
But when the far-off dust-cloud
To plaided legions grew,
Full tenderly and blithesomely
The pipes of rescue blew!

Round the silver domes of Lucknow
Round red Dowlah's golden shrine,
Breathed the air to Britons dearest,
The air of "Auld Lang Syne."
O'er the cruel roll of war-drums
Rose that sweet and homelike strain,
And the tartan clove the turban,
As the Goomtree cleaves the plain.

Dear to the corn-land reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
The cottage and the castle,
The piper's song is dear.
Sweet sound the Gaelic pibroch
O'er mountain, glen and glade,
But the sweetest of all music
The Pipes at Lucknow played!

To my Wife.

The following exquisite love song is the composition of Joseph Brennan, a young Irishmen, one of the exiles of '48, who died recently of consumption, in New Orleans, at the age of 28. Nothing could be more beautiful than this ballad—which ought to be set to music, since only the voice of the "sweet singer" can do justice to its tender pathos and passions:

Come to me, dearest, I'm lonely without thee,
Day-time and night-time I'm thinking about thee,
Night-time and day-time in dreams I behold thee—
Unwelcome the waking which ceases to fold thee.
Come to me, darling, my sorrows to lighten,
Come in thy beauty to bless and to brighten,
Come in thy womanhood, meekly and lowly,
Come in thy lovingness, queenly and holy!

Swallows will flit round the desolate ruin,
Telling of Spring, and its joyous renewing;
And thoughts of thy love and its manifold treasure
Are circling my heart with a promise of pleasure.
Oh, Spring of my spirit, oh May of my bosom,
Shine out on my soul 'till it bourgeon and blossom;
The waste of my life has a rose-root within it,
And thy fondness alone to the sunshine can win it.

Figures that move like a song through the even—
Features lit up by a reflex of heaven—
Eyes like the skies of poor Erin, our mother,
Where shadow and sunshine are chasing each other;
Smiles coming seldom, but child-like and simple;
Oh; thanks to the Saviour, that even thy seeming
Is left to the exile to brighten his dreaming!

You have been glad when you knew I was gladden'd,
Dear, are you sad now to hear I am saddened?
Our hearts ever answer in tune and in time love,
As octave to octave and rhyme unto rhyme, love;
I cannot weep, but your tears will be flowing—
You cannot smile but my cheek will be glowing—
I would not die without you at my side, love—
You will not linger when I shall have died, love.

Come to me, dear, ere I die of my sorrow,
Rise on my gloom like the sun of to-morrow:
Strong, swift, and fond as the words which I speak, love,
With a song on your lip and a smile on your cheek, love;
Come, for my heart in your absence is weary—
Haste, for my spirit is sickened and dreary—
Come to the arms which alone should caress thee—
Come to the heart which is throbbing to press thee!

Ex-President Pierce and Lady.

We find in the New Hampshire Patriot a very interesting letter, dated Funchal, Island of Madeira, December 30, 1857, from which we extract the following notice of ex-President Pierce and his inestimable lady, who were passengers with the writer on board the United States steamship Powhatan for that island, whither the ex-President has journeyed for the benefit of Mrs. Pierce's health. The writer says:

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mrs. Pierce, for indeed I have yet to learn who is not, to learn that she bore the voyage with surprising fortitude; and though prostrated some days by a rough sea, rallied again, and reached Madeira in as good health as when she left the United States. For a considerable part of the passage she walked the deck daily, and with so firm and elastic a step as to surprise, as well as gratify, those who knew her exceeding delicacy and frailty. She seemed to enjoy the ocean scenery, and the movements of the ship, and the drill and muster of the men; and when on the Sabbath morning she woke up breathing the balmy air of Madeira, the church bells softly pealing upon her ears, and the proud mountains and picturesque scenery bursting upon her eyes, her spirits instantly rallied, and the next day she established herself in her new home; and a most charming one it is. Devoutly is it to be hoped that a lady of so many of the highest and best qualities of the head and heart, and of whom a human voice never spoke but in praise, and even that pained her, may receive all that benefit from this admirable climate which her friends anticipate. Should her health be improved by a winter residence here, Gen. Pierce proposes visiting Spain and Italy in the summer, and may indeed protract his travels on the continent beyond a year.

I need not say that the presence of Gen. Pierce added much to the interest of the passage. Leaving the President at Washington, and taking with him only his own manhood, he won all hearts by his courtesies and attentions, mingling freely with the officers as an equal, and visiting the sick as regularly as the physician. When he left, the highest military honor was shown him. The yards were all manned, the marines drawn up under arms, and the men stationed at the immense guns, while the band, in their red jackets, were ready to strike up the music. Arm-in-arm the General and Mrs. Pierce walked to the gangway, where Capt. Pearson's boat awaited them, when Gen. Pierce suddenly stopped, turned about and uncovered, and addressed both officers and men in one of the neatest, most pertinent and eloquent speeches which, as the officers confessed, they ever heard.

Captain Pearson briefly and sensibly replied in behalf of himself and his fellow-officers; and, when the boat was fairly under way, the guns roared such a thunderstorm as I never heard—terrible even without thunderbolts and bullets. The reverberations from the mountains, and peaks, and the immense gorges, were admirable, rolling about, and upwards and backwards, and intermingling, till it could not be told from whence they started; the whole mountain seemed to shake. Reaching the shore, a carriage awaited them; like the top of an old stage let down upon an equally old wood-sled, and drawn by a yoke of oxen! Such are the only carriages in Funchal; and in one of them the late President of the United States and his fair and honorable lady entered, nothing doubting, and were conducted to their palatial home.

"Alice," said one girl to another, "I am so glad I have no beaux, now."

"Why, Liz?"

"Cause I can eat as many onions now as I please."

☞ Every wooden leg that takes the place of a leg lost in battle, is a stump speech against war.

A Rich Scene in Congress.

On the 27th ult., in the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, delivered an able speech on the slavery question, in reply to Mr. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, who had announced the fact that if any State in the Union should at any time seek to withdraw from the Union, the people of the North were resolved to baptise it in fire and blood.

In the course of Mr. Davis' remarks, he was interrupted by Mr. Giddings of Ohio, and Lovejoy of Illinois. The latter, we think, will not be likely to take the liberty again, after the exposure of his true character, depicted in the letter to Mr. Lombard, which Mr. Davis caused to be read by the clerk. Our readers will say he richly merited the treatment he received at the hands of Mr. Davis. Let the press pass it round, so that the people may understand the principles and morality of those who are always decrying the evils and sin of slavery:

Mr. Giddings.—Will the gentleman permit me to put a question to him?

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi.—Yes sir. He can put his question, but I will not bind myself to answer it.

Mr. Giddings.—I want to know whether the gentleman means to carry this war of desolation into the Western Reserve of Ohio? [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi.—Yes sir; that is the first place where I would strike, because there, in my opinion, reside the meanest and worst of the Abolition party on this continent. [Much laughter.] But, sir, there is another portion of the gentlemen on the opposite side, who sustain themselves in their endeavors to rob us of our slaves, by a reference to the fifteenth and sixteenth verses of the twenty-third chapter of Deuteronomy, which are as follows:

"15. Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee.

"16. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him."

Sir, that law was given by Moses to the people after their forty years' residence in the desert, and when they had taken the land of their enemies; and it announced to them that if the slaves of their enemies came to them—they were to take them in and keep them. I desire to know if the gentleman who quotes that passage, regards the southern people as enemies, and if he intends his minions to travel into the Southern country and rob us of our lands, as well as of our slaves and other property? But I refer the gentleman especially to this verse of Exodus:

"And he that stealeth a man and selleth him—or if he be found in his hand he shall be surely put to death."

The gentleman would perhaps come under that category.

Mr. Lovejoy.—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi.—If the gentleman will tell me his name, I will tell him whether I will allow him to do so or not. I have not got his name yet.

Mr. Lovejoy.—Lovejoy.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi.—Then I desire to ask the